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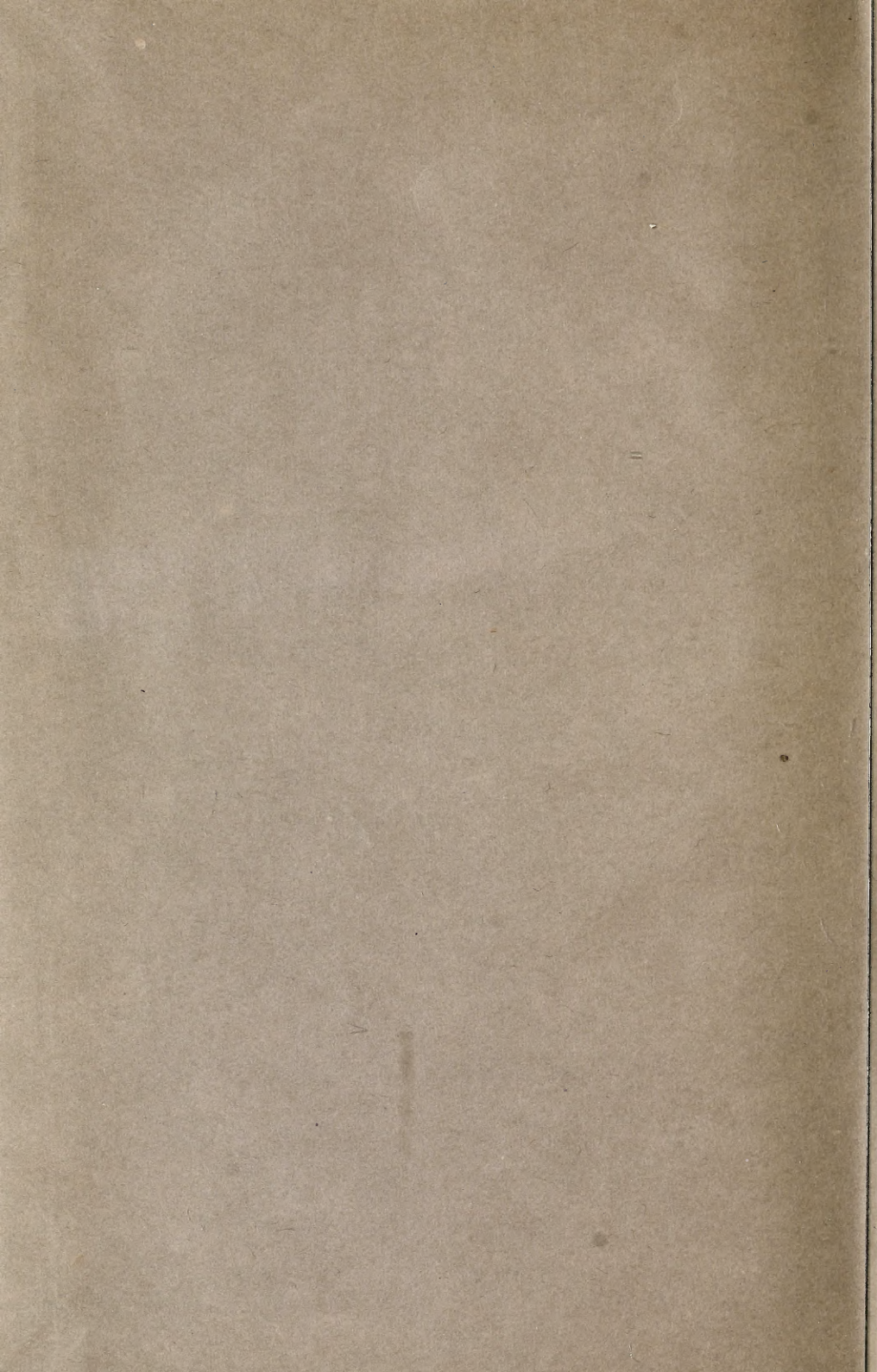
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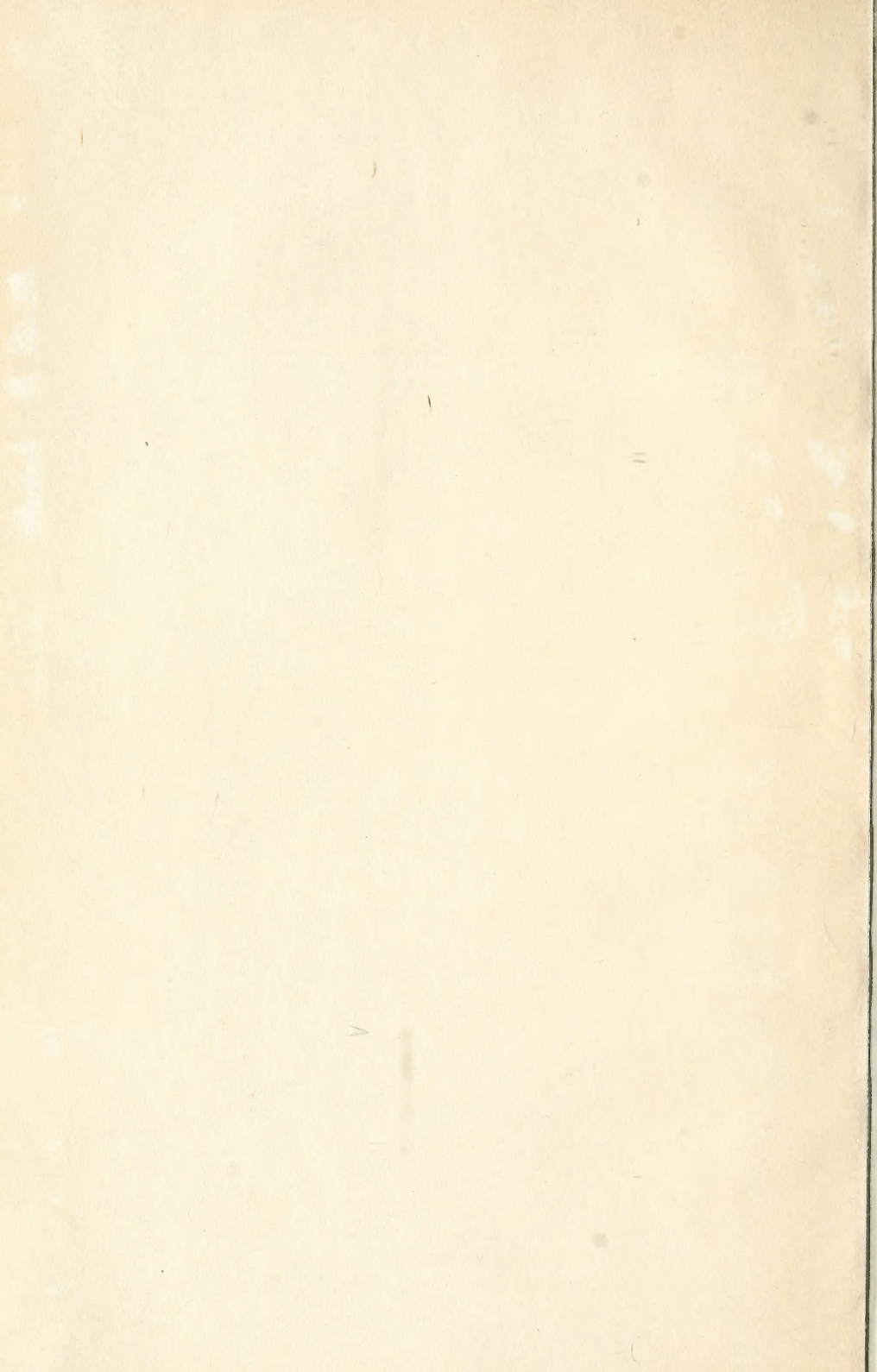
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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944



ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FORREST H. SHUFORD, COMMISSIONER
RALEIGH

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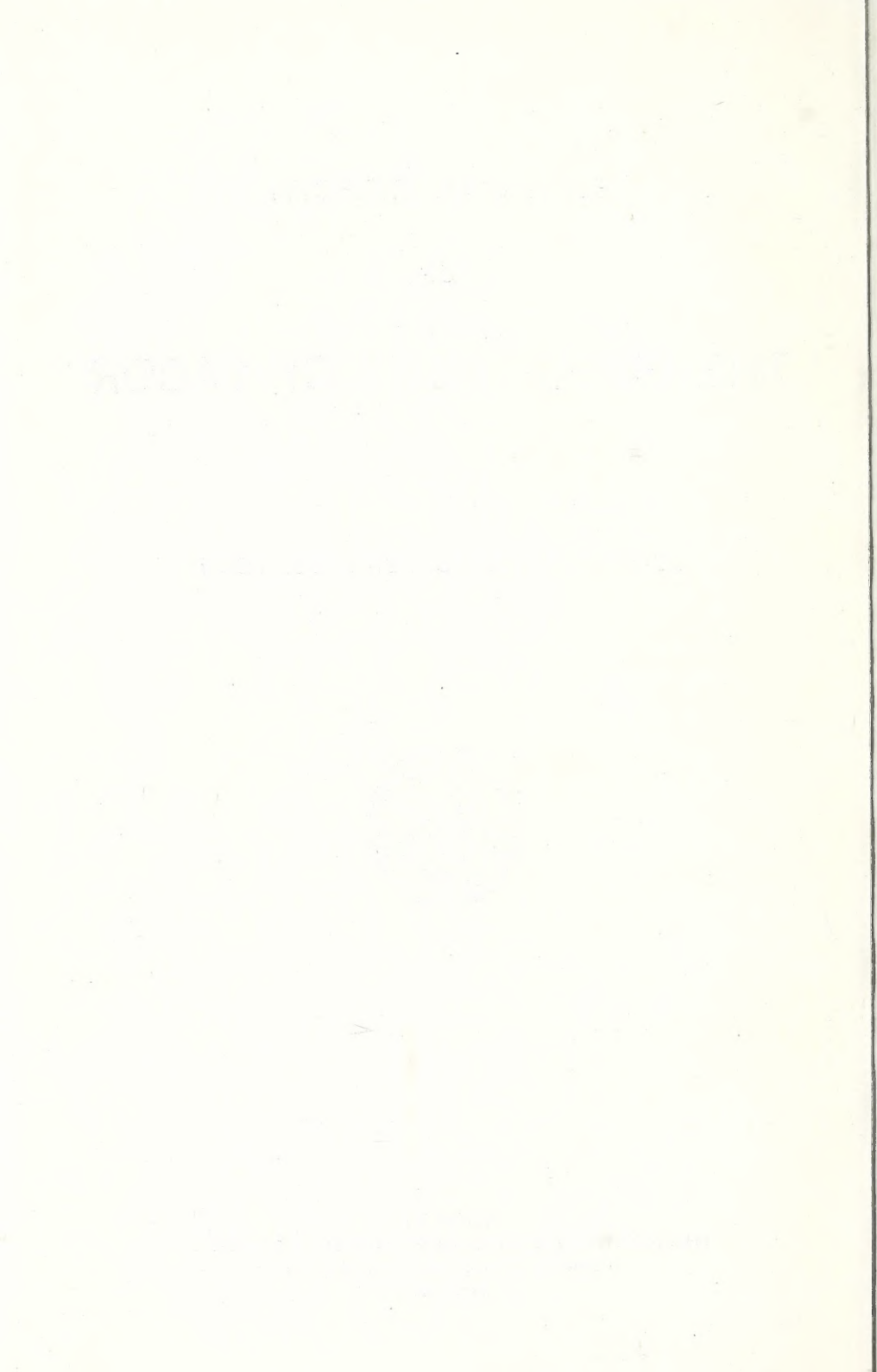


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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

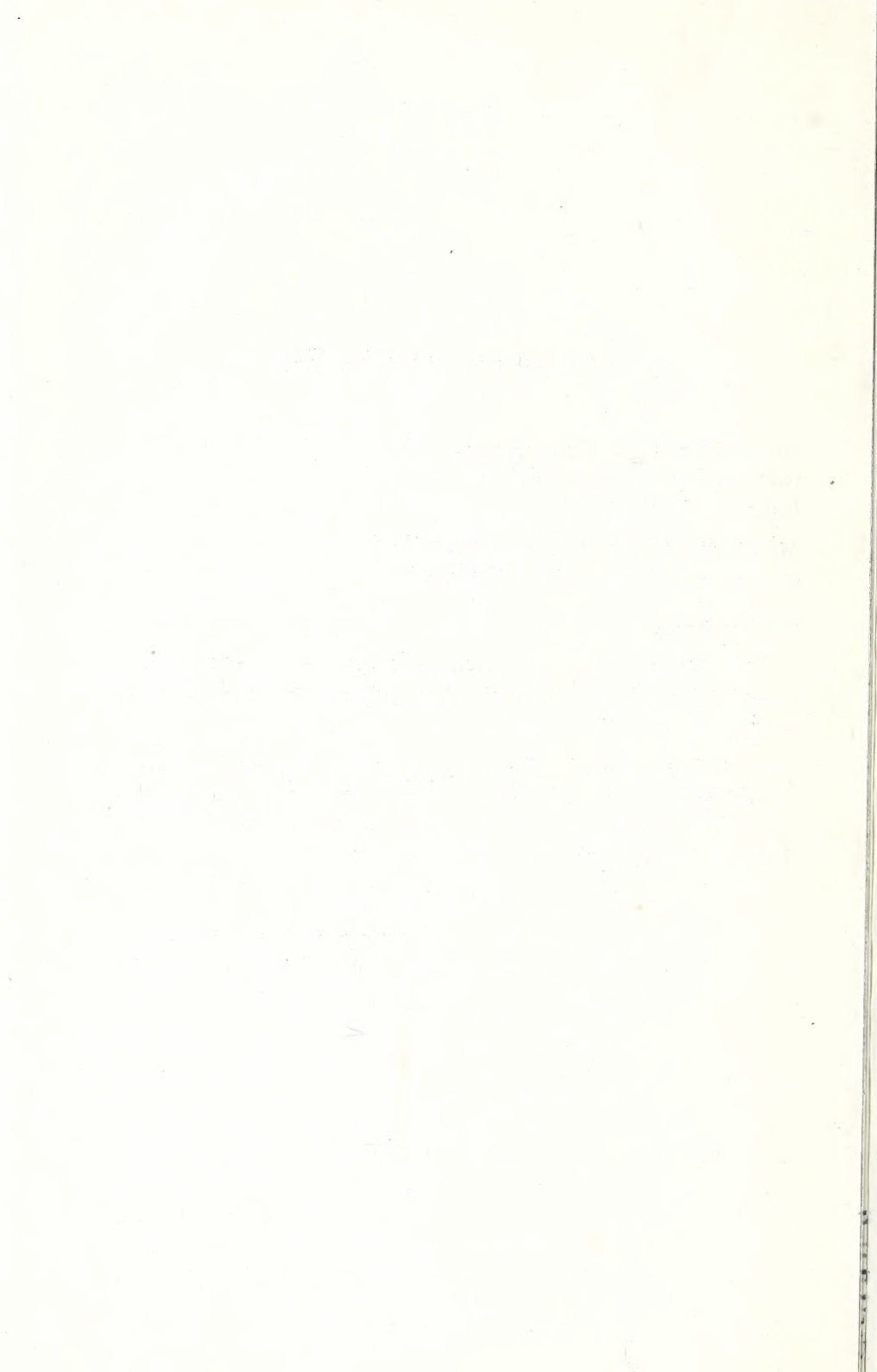
GENTLEMEN:

I respectfully submit the biennial report of the North Carolina Department of Labor for the biennium July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944.

In transmitting this report to you I want to acknowledge the fine cooperation and assistance of the heads of the different divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the showing we have made in this biennium.

Your very truly,

FORREST H. SHUFORD,
Commissioner of Labor.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

RALEIGH, N. C.

HONORABLE J. M. BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

SIR:

As provided under Section 7310(c) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor shall be "made on or before January first of the year in which the General Assembly shall be in session" and "shall be accompanied by recommendations of the Commissioner of Labor with reference to such changes in the law applying to or affecting labor conditions as the Commissioner may deem advisable."

The activities of the Department are adequately covered in the reports submitted to me by the heads of the various divisions, which reports comprise the main body of this report. Therefore, I shall confine my statements to a brief summary of the work of the Department, together with my recommendations in regard to our needs in order to improve the service of the Department of Labor and for changes and improvements in the labor laws which seem to me to be essential in order for us to function in the manner prescribed by law in the improvement of working conditions. I sincerely trust that you will be able to pass these recommendations on to the members of the General Assembly with your endorsement. Since I am aware of your earnest desire for the needs of the working people of our State to be efficiently served by just and proper laws, I am confident that my recommendations are in accord with your opinions and desires.

In the biennial report covering the period July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1942 I expressed the opinion that, while it behooves every agency to do the very best job possible with the least expense, in view of the rising cost of living it was necessary to increase the salaries paid State employees. The action of the General

Assembly in granting a bonus was gratifying. It is my earnest conviction that this temporary bonus should be made a permanent part of the State employees' salaries and, if possible, their salaries further increased.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

Due to the differential in earnings between industrial and mercantile employees engaged in intrastate employment and those engaged in interstate employment, it is felt that enactment of minimum-wage legislation is needed. I wish to direct your attention to several reasons supporting my feeling:

1. Minimum-wages tend to eliminate unfair competition between the employer in a manufacturing industry who sells his goods in many States, covered by the Federal law, and the employer in the same business who sells all his goods within the State, not covered by the Federal law.
2. Experience gained in the administration of the Federal Wage and Hour Law indicates that it is a measure to which business generally can adopt itself without undue hardship.
3. Such legislation would offer reasonable assurance against the need for subsidization by social agencies or public works of employees in ordinary occupations.
4. It would provide for veterans of the present war, and others, some assurance of employment at better than subsistence wages.
5. Over one-half of the States have enacted minimum-wage legislation and have found same beneficial.
6. While minimum-wage legislation ordinarily does not cover agricultural workers, it will increase the wages of covered low income groups. Statistics show that the income of both of these groups closely parallel each other, so that benefits received by industrial workers indirectly benefit all other workers.

The need of provision for voluntary arbitration panels as a means of democratically disposing of post-war labor-management problems which have failed of settlement through bargaining and conciliation is desirable. The probability that the War Labor Board will cease to function after the war makes this need even more pronounced and is in line with your oft expressed opinion that the State should give to its citizens a better government through state agencies.

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections, had made a full report of the work of that Division.

I direct your attention to the increase in the number of violations of Labor Laws and Codes discovered during the biennium and likewise to the increase in corrections of these violations that were secured. I believe that I am correct in stating that this increase is to be attributed more to the increased effectiveness of inspections than to any increase in flagrant violations of the law.

Following the trend established during the 1940-1942 biennium there has been a further reduction of complaints received and investigated during the past biennium. This trend is in my opinion but another indication of the increased effectiveness of the work being done by this Division.

The continued importance of mica mining in this State has placed quite a burden on the two mining inspectors. During the past four years the number of mines in North Carolina has more than trebled, with the greatest increase occurring in the war necessary mica mines.

CONCILIATION SERVICE DIVISION

The report of Frank Crane, Conciliator, is his first report covering a full biennial period, the Division having been established in March, 1941. His report is extremely gratifying. Some strikes occurred in North Carolina, a fact which is to be regretted, but through the work of this Division and the cooperation of the United States Conciliation Service these strikes and work stoppages which would have seriously interfered with our production program have been held to a minimum.

The creation and preservation of good relations between Labor and Management constitute an important function of this Division. I am proud to state that such relations do exist in North Carolina.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS

It is the responsibility of the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor to collect and compile statistical information relating to labor and laboring conditions in our State. During the biennium covered by this report this Division has materially increased the scope of its endeavors.

Employment and pay roll data are now used to estimate total manufacturing employment in the State. In addition data are now being taken from inspection records that will reveal the number of employees in North Carolina by race and sex. This same data will provide information concerning the number of employees in manufacturing by shift.

The Division continues to supervise the issuance of employment certificates to minors and to compile data on the age, sex, occupation, industry, and education of these minors.

The Division continues to collect data on building construction in North Carolina. While of little value at the present time due to the fact that construction is limited to that necessary in the war effort, these data in normal times provide an important indication of business conditions.

The Division has during the biennium compiled a directory of manufacturing firms located in North Carolina. This directory is now in the hands of the printer and will be available soon. It lists all known manufacturing firms in the State in two separate lists: one list is prepared by counties and one list is prepared by type of industry on a state-wide basis.

The Division hopes to compile during the coming biennium, personnel and funds being available, data on the cost of living in North Carolina and occupational wages for at least the more important industries in the State.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

This Division becomes increasingly important as more and more veterans of the war return. Engaged for the past two years in securing training for workers needed in war plants, the Division now looks forward to a program of training veterans in peace-time occupations.

No one can anticipate what program or programs may be established by Federal Agencies to carry out this training program. Rather than await developments it is my feeling that the Apprenticeship Training Division must prepare to lead the way in this important field. Should other agencies develop some plan of training we should and will be prepared to cooperate in any manner possible.

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

The report of J. M. Vestal, Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf, is of great interest. Employers who had previously

refused to employ deaf persons have been forced by war conditions and the shortage of labor to make concessions to these handicapped persons. The concession has been mutually beneficial and the Bureau will attempt to see that it remains so. During the past biennium Federal Aid to this Division was withdrawn; the service rendered by the Bureau to the deaf people of this State should not be permitted to suffer as a result of this action on the part of the Federal Government.

VETERANS' SERVICE DIVISION

The services rendered veterans of all wars and the dependents of deceased veterans of all wars, is set forth in the report of Frank M. Sasser, State Service Officer. The importance of this division and its work at present cannot be overstated. No effort is too great that insures returning veterans of this present conflict every possible benefit to which they may be entitled by law.

The establishment of branch offices of this Division at strategic points throughout the State was necessary. Every effort must be exerted to see that these offices render to the veterans in each of North Carolina's one hundred counties the service expected of them. Every veteran must have the opportunity to perfect his claims without undue expense or delay.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 1942-1943

Appropriation—Chapter 107; P. L. 1941	\$ 85,689.00	
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	113,838.53	
Contingency and Emergency Fund	6,715.00	
Vocational Education—Bureau for the Deaf	2,241.88	
Employees' War Bonus	7,950.00	
Refund of Expenditures	759.99	
	<hr/>	\$217,194.40
Expenditures	\$206,714.97	
Refund of Expenditures	759.99	\$207,474.96
	<hr/>	
Balance		\$ 9,719.44

PURPOSES

Administration	\$ 12,534.12	
Veterans' Service Office	12,623.02	
Statistical Division	2,594.75	
Standards and Inspections	154,506.59	
Employment Service	4,533.60	
Supplies and Materials	1,813.94	
Apprenticeship Training	3,962.25	
Conciliation Service	6,255.71	
Employees' War Bonus	7,890.99	
	<hr/>	\$206,714.97

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	\$148,624.64	
Supplies and Materials	335.30	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	3,886.25	
Travel Expense	41,141.97	
Printing and Binding	1,588.69	
Repairs and Alterations	249.19	
General Expense	2,162.32	
Equipment	835.62	
Employees' War Bonus	7,890.99	
	<hr/>	\$206,714.97

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 1943-1944

Appropriation—Chapter 530; P. L. 1943	\$137,045.00	
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	114,572.24	
Vocational Education—Bureau for the Deaf	1,769.34	
Refund of Expenditures	594.64	\$253,981.22
<hr/>		
Expenditures	\$226,189.42	
Refund of Expenditures	594.64	\$225,784.06
<hr/>		
Balance		\$ 27,197.16

PURPOSES

Administration	\$ 12,523.83	
Veterans' Service Office	14,044.12	
Employment Service	4,112.40	
Statistical Division	6,577.59	
Standards and Inspections	60,440.72	
Wage and Hour	107,139.53	
Supplies and Service	2,228.83	
Apprenticeship Training	4,960.03	
Conciliation Service	6,453.07	
Employees' War Bonus	7,709.30	
<hr/>		\$226,189.42

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	\$156,448.90	
Supplies and Materials	478.75	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	4,418.36	
Travel Expense	42,045.65	
Printing and Binding	2,007.78	
Repairs and Alterations	305.25	
General Expense	2,798.56	
Equipment	1,734.27	
Employees' War Bonus	15,951.90	
<hr/>		\$226,189.42

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL, *Chief Inspector*

The Division of Standards and Inspections is responsible for seeing that all Labor Laws, rules and regulations concerning the safety and welfare of employees are effectively and impartially administered.

In the Division there are four Bureaus, namely:

The Bureau of Factory and Mercantile Inspections

The Bureau of Boiler Inspections

The Bureau of Elevator Inspections

The Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections.

In addition to the enforcement of the State Labor Law and the rules and regulations pertaining to the above Bureaus, the Division is responsible for making inspections and investigations of establishments subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Public Contracts Act for the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions thereof. This inspection responsibility is pursuant to a State-Federal Agreement entered into between the North Carolina Department of Labor, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Since April 1941 the Department has been responsible for the administration of these Federal laws in North Carolina with the aid of a Federal Unit assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions and the Children's Bureau. Under this responsibility the Division of Standards and Inspections makes all investigations and inspections for the purpose of determining compliance with the Federal laws. The Division has also during the biennial period conducted surveys and inventories for the various Federal war agencies.

The first year of the biennium the pay roll inspectors made investigations of complaints and routine assignments pertaining to the Federal Wage and Hour Law. The other group of inspectors classified as joint inspectors were responsible for making investigations in connection with Wage and Hour work and also for safety and health inspections and enforcement of State Maximum Hour and Child Labor Laws in all establishments in their respective districts. In addition to the above groups of inspectors the Legislature provided for three additional inspectors who were given the responsibility of mak-

ing inspections of establishments in intrastate business not covered by the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law consisting chiefly of mercantile, restaurant, and service establishments. At the beginning of the second year of the biennium our inspectors were reclassified to some extent and the pay roll inspectors were charged with the responsibility of making investigations and pay roll inspections in connection with both the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the State Labor and Child Labor Laws in establishments engaged in interstate commerce.

Our joint inspectors as mentioned above are now classified as senior factory inspectors and have the responsibility of making safety and health inspections for the Federal Public Contracts Division as well as for the State in establishments engaged in interstate commerce. Our other group of inspectors classified as junior factory inspectors are charged with the responsibility of making inspections of service establishments, mercantile establishments, restaurants, etc., engaged in intrastate business only. This change in program did not get under way until about September 1, 1943.

Due to the increased volume of inspections and the fact that we are doing safety work in connection with the administration of the Federal Public Contracts Act under the State-Federal Cooperative Agreement our work has increased considerably with regard to State office work.

You will note in this report that there has been a considerable increase in the number of permits issued for the employment of male adults eighteen years of age and over to exceed the provisions of the maximum hour law as provided by statute. There has been an increase in office work brought about by modification of the maximum hour and child labor laws under the provisions of the Governor's Emergency War Power Proclamation Act.

During the biennium the work of the Division has progressed very satisfactorily. The reclassification or reorganization of inspectors in September 1943 has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of inspections made over the previous year during the same period of time. However, we have had a considerable turn-over in personnel and it has been very difficult to replace our more technically trained personnel such as boiler inspectors and for the entire biennium we have not had a boiler inspector as both our inspectors are in the armed services.

The mining industry in this State has been most active and this is particularly true with the mica mining industry as this State is the chief source of mica production in the United States and mica is classified as one of the most essential minerals used in the prosecution of the war program.

The Elevator Bureau has been operating very satisfactorily even though there have been restrictions on materials necessary for repairs and improvements of elevators.

The Division is working to maintain the best possible conditions of safety and sanitation and to enforce the State Labor Laws and the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

BUREAU OF FACTORY AND MERCANTILE INSPECTIONS

The State is divided into seven inspectional districts with a senior inspector directing the State inspectional work in each district. Three of these district offices operate as branch offices with a supervising inspector directing the Federal work. These senior and supervising inspectors are charged with the responsibility of directing and planning the work of other inspectors in their respective districts in connection with the joint State-Federal inspections as prescribed by the agreement.

The Bureau of Factory and Mercantile inspections is concerned with the maintenance of safe and sanitary working conditions in every place in the State. To the same extent that we are interested in sanitary working conditions, we are interested in safe physical conditions. It is as essential for hazardous machines, belts, pulleys, etc., to be guarded as it is for clean toilets or for sanitary drinking water facilities to be maintained. It is likewise as essential for an employer to keep an adequate first aid kit with trained personnel to use such equipment, and to utilize every available means in making employees safety conscious, as it is to provide guards for hazardous machines.

In most establishments the primary work of the safety inspector is to advise and discuss with the management the most practical methods of carrying out the Industrial Code provisions. Many employers do not have to be "sold" on the idea of providing satisfactory working conditions, nor are enforcement measures necessary in order to secure compliance with the provisions of our Code. They are anxious to make improvements which are beneficial. However, there are other employers—a

minority group—who resist all efforts of an inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the Labor Laws and the safety and sanitary regulations, who will violate the law even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits. With this type employer it is often necessary to resort to the courts to secure compliance with the State Labor Laws, as less drastic measures will not secure the desired results.

In January 1943 our junior and senior factory inspectors had the benefit of attending a special safety training school conducted by Mr. R. P. Blake, Senior Safety Engineer of the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor. Classroom work, as well as practical inspections of several establishments selected for this purpose, was the basic part of this training program. Moreover, there have been various meetings and conferences held with the pay roll and supervising inspectors concerning Wage and Hour and Public Contracts work during this biennium.

**ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED, SPECIAL PERMITS ISSUED, AMOUNT
OF RESTITUTION AND NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE
RELATIVE TO OUR AGREEMENT WITH THE WAGE
AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISION**

During this biennium we have made 12,421 inspections. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-one special permits were issued for the employment of male adults to work in excess of the provisions of the State Maximum Hour Law as prescribed by statute. Eighty-four special permits were issued allowing female minors sixteen and seventeen years of age to work after 10 P. M. as permitted under the Governor's Emergency War Power Proclamation which became effective May 1943.

In connection with the agreement between this Department and the Federal Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions 3,633 inspections were made with 2,032 violations found. These inspections resulted in \$435,410.25 restitution being paid to 16,408 employees. This involved 935 establishments. During the fiscal year 1943-1944 a total of 428 public contract inspections were made concurrently with the above mentioned inspections and 534 investigations were made in connection with the War assignment program for one of the Federal War agencies.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS AND CODES

During the biennial period the inspectors of this Division reported a total of 8,006 business establishments which were not complying with the State Labor Laws and Codes. The violations reported consisted of child labor violations, insanitary toilets, failure to provide separate toilets for sexes and races, hour violations, failure to provide seats for female employees, failure to have the proper first aid equipment for the use of workers, failure to have employees trained to administer first aid, and for not having posted copies of labor laws and schedules of work hours. Establishments not meeting the Industrial Code requirements were most frequently reported for unsafe working conditions. These conditions include slippery floors, unguarded machinery, improper exits, unsafe elevators, etc.

The following tables present a study of the types of violations noted in the past biennial period and of the compliance reported for the same period of time. The orders issued for corrections and the compliance reported are tabulated according to industry classifications.

ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

TABULATION SHOWS NUMBER AND TYPES OF ORDERS NOTED BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	VIOLATIONS OF LABOR LAWS AND CODES								Codes
	Total Vio- lations	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Sanita- tion	Seat	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	
Cotton Mills.....	2,653	237	64	4	324	20	76	31	1,897
Hosiery Mills.....	852	161	18	2	104	4	32	14	517
Woolen Mills.....	23	1			6			1	15
Silk Mills.....	96	40	1		8	3	3		41
Cordage and textile products	589	84	10	1	77	7	25	16	369
Furniture.....	1,311	158	29	6	227	10	28	27	826
Crates, barrels, etc.....	1,779	147	43	27	189	7	57	57	1,252
Tobacco products.....	245	28		1	39	1	3		173
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,002	365	87	25	242	6	48	50	1,179
Mercantile establishments.....	16,551	13,265	226	392	295	39		74	2,260
Laundries.....	1,585	454	69	105	215	2	39	34	667
Bakeries.....	360	195	38	16	26	1	3	7	74
Restaurants, workshops, etc.	5,753	3,688	213	193	257	2	16	42	1,342
Canneries.....	108	25	9	3	19	2	4	3	43
GRAND TOTAL.....	33,907	18,848	807	775	2,028	104	334	356	10,655

COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

TABULATION SHOWS NUMBER AND TYPES OF CORRECTIONS REPORTED BY INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	CORRECTIONS OF LABOR LAWS AND CODES								Codes
	Total Corrections	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Sanitation	Seat	First Aid	Drinking Water	
Cotton Mills.....	963	100	29	1	132	8	30	13	650
Hosiery Mills.....	376	115	15	1	46	1	12	6	180
Woolen Mills.....	6	1			2			1	2
Silk Mills.....	31	1			5	1	2		22
Cordage and textile products	275	76	3		49	2	10	5	130
Furniture.....	814	127	21	2	134	4	17	16	493
Crates, barrels, etc.....	620	55	26	8	55	2	14	23	437
Tobacco products.....	112	16		1	15		1		79
Miscellaneous manufacturing	967	155	59	14	106	3	24	26	580
Mercantile establishments.....	13,138	10,595	192	292	213	27		64	1,755
Laundries.....	668	202	37	49	84	1	13	19	263
Bakeries.....	185	94	21	10	15		3	3	39
Restaurants, workshops, etc.	3,884	2,564	158	111	132	1	9	23	886
Canneries.....	61	22	10	2	9		2	1	15
GRAND TOTAL.....	22,100	14,123	571	491	997	50	137	200	5,531

CHILD LABOR

The Division of Standards and Inspections is responsible for the enforcement of the Child Labor Law and the inspectors are always on the alert for violations either on the streets, in factories or in stores and workshops. Under the general supervision and direction of the Department of Labor the County Superintendents of Public Welfare issue all employment certificates. When minors are found employed without employment certificates the employer and the minor are informed of the necessary forms to be executed and referred to the County Superintendent of Welfare for certification before further employment is allowed. Where wilful violations of any provisions of the law occur appropriate legal action is taken to secure compliance.

You will note there has been a considerable increase in the number of child labor violations over those shown for the previous biennium. The major part of these violations were caused by failure to obtain employment certificates, failure to keep time records and failure to keep posted schedules showing the hours of work of the minors employed. There were a number of violations found where minors under eighteen years of age were working in establishments selling alcoholic beverages, but in most of these cases the employers were not aware that this type employment was prohibited.

The report of the Statistical Division will show that the number of employment certificates has more than doubled over the

past biennium. The main contributing factor to this is our labor shortage on account of the war which makes it necessary for employers to use the services of minors in occupations classified as nonessential and unskilled. I might add, however, that our compliances are considered normal in comparison with the rapid changes in personnel in practically all establishments as well as the confusion confronting us today and misinterpretation of various regulations before receiving correct information from our inspectors.

COMPLAINTS

We have in the past two years received and investigated a total of 75 complaints alleging violations of the State Law and Codes such as excessive working hours for males, females and minors, insanitary and insufficient toilet facilities, or seats for female employees and complaints alleging unsafe or unhealthful working conditions. Complaint investigations are given priority where the allegations indicate a violation of any of the provisions of the Labor Law. If violations are found appropriate action is taken in each case to secure compliance.

The inspectors are frequently called upon by employers and employees for information and interpretations of the Law.

There has been a decrease in the number of complaints (both anonymous and signed) received during this biennium largely due to the fact that we have made more routine inspections and working conditions generally are better than they have been in the past. Another contributing factor is that due to the scarcity of labor because of the war practically all persons who desire employment can secure it and many employers have better jobs to offer than ever before due to the increase in salaries.

CONFERENCES

Our inspectors keep in close touch with conditions and problems which may affect employers, employees and the general public. Hence, they spend considerable time calling on public officials in every county and city. These officials are county superintendents of public welfare, mayors, sheriffs, managers of public employment offices, prosecuting attorneys, officials of labor organizations, secretaries of chambers of commerce, secretaries of merchants' associations, and other civic and community leaders interested in the general welfare of the people.

Many of these people are vitally interested in the improvement of working conditions in their communities and furnish our inspectors with information which is of great assistance.

A total of 1,279 such conferences were held by our inspectors during the biennial period.

As we maintain headquarters with branch offices in each inspection district employers and employees are able to contact the inspectors in their respective districts and many of them take advantage of this opportunity to secure information pertaining to both State and Federal Laws.

PROSECUTIONS

It is the policy of the Department to secure compliance with the provisions of the Child Labor Law and the Maximum Hour Law through cooperation rather than by resorting to legal action. However, where violations appear to have been wilful legal action is taken as provided by statute. Establishments are never prosecuted unless previous inspections have been made and the management informed of the provisions of the labor laws by one of our inspectors.

During the past two years 17 prosecutions have been instituted to secure compliance with the laws. Sixteen of these were for violations of the State Child Labor Law and one prosecution was for violation of a section of the maximum hour law which prohibits the discharge of employees for testifying against an employer in a court action. In all of the cases except one convictions were secured.

The establishment prosecuted for discharging employees is a retail store while the establishments prosecuted for child labor violations were a sundry shop, two variety stores, five bowling alleys, one cafe, one grocery store, one dry cleaning plant, two bakeries, one drug store, a fish and oyster house and an ice and fuel company.

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTION

During the biennial period the Bureau of Elevator Inspections has operated very successfully and we have received full cooperation from the manufacturers as well as from the owners and operators of elevators. It is vitally important that the lives of elevators be prolonged as far as possible especially for the duration of the existing emergency as there is such a great

demand for this type material. With this thought in mind our elevator inspector has made a special endeavor to inspect more often the elevators which were found to be most hazardous and has only condemned the elevators that were beyond repair. In all cases where we have recommended major repairs or replacement of elevators priorities have been awarded by the proper government agency.

The services rendered by the Bureau of Elevator Inspections have helped prevent accidents by making recommendations for repairs on unsafe conditions found on inspection. Therefore, the hazard to the public has been lessened, resulting in fewer accidents.

The following report of our activities for the past two years only includes the activities of our specialized elevator inspector and does not include minor recommendations and compliance obtained through the efforts of our general factory inspectors in connection with their routine inspections.

Inspection of existing installations	1,232
Recommendations	739
Compliances	687
Approval of plans and permits granted for new elevator installations ..	136
Inspection and test of new elevator installations and Certificates of Compliance issued	107
Inspections of major repairs to existing elevators	39

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTION

The North Carolina Boiler Law was enacted to provide for the safety of life and the protection of property, and to provide rules and regulations for the safe construction, use and operation of steam boilers in North Carolina. This law is strictly a safety measure and it keeps the loss of life and property damage from boiler explosions to a minimum.

It is illegal to operate any steam boiler in excess of 15 pounds per square inch in North Carolina without a valid inspection certificate. These certificates are issued after a boiler has been inspected and any necessary repairs, required by law to insure reasonable safety, have been made. However, there are hundreds of boilers in the State today operating without legal certificates due to the fact that we do not have State Boiler Inspectors to make inspections of the uninsured boilers in the State. The two inspectors whom we had are both serving the Navy, and it has been impossible to replace these inspectors at the salary which

is set up in the State Law. Yet we have never been in greater need of boiler inspectors than at the present time due to the increasing power demands from industries engaged in war production, scarcity of essential materials, and the gradual inflow of non-code constructed boilers. With higher pressures and increased demands upon boilers operating at a maximum capacity greater hazards are created than would exist in normal times.

Our policy in the past has been for the State Boiler Inspectors and the Insurance Boiler Inspectors to instruct owners in the safe care and operation of steam boilers which in numerous cases has prevented explosions. Insured boilers are regularly inspected and are usually kept in good condition. Many uninsured boilers are not in a safe condition because the shortage of inspectors, due to the lack of funds, prohibits the Bureau of Boiler Inspection from giving them the attention they should receive.

Considering the shortage of inspectors this Bureau has operated successfully beyond our expectations. Owners and operators of boilers throughout the State have been most cooperative in complying with the provisions of the Boiler Law and the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board of Boiler Rules. Five hundred new boilers have been added to our list of 6,466, bringing the total number of inspected boilers in the State to 6,966. Twelve of these boilers have been condemned during this biennium.

SCHEDULE OF FEES AS PROVIDED IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOILER INSPECTION LAW:

Special Inspections	\$20.00 per day
Special Inspections	15.00 one-half day
External Inspections (Boilers 30 inches in diameter and under)	3.00 each
External Inspections (Boilers over 30 inches in diameter)	4.00 each
Internal Inspections (Boilers 30 inches in diameter and under)	4.00 each
Internal Inspections (Boilers over 30 inches in diameter)	6.00 each
Certificates of Competency	1.00 each
Certificates of Operation	1.00 each

Following is a report of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection for the biennium 1942-44:

NUMBER OF RECORDED BOILERS:

Insured Boilers	5,343
Uninsured Boilers (not inspected)	1,623
Total	6,966

REVENUE COLLECTED:	NUMBER	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Special Inspections	1	\$ 25.20
External Inspections	5	18.00
Internal Inspections	43	147.00
Certificate Fees, including fees licensed inspectors	6,686	6,686.00
Total Amount Collected		\$ 6,876.20

EXPENSE:

Attending Board Meetings	\$ 32.43
Salary Principal-General Clerk	3,130.00
Salary Stenographer	2,050.00
War Bonus	540.00
Office Supplies and Printing	109.56
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	391.10
General Expense, Bonding Employees	15.92
Office Equipment	7.19
Total Expense	\$ 6,276.20
Appropriated	\$ 3,225.00
Collections	6,876.20
Total Income	\$10,101.20
Less: Total Expense	6,276.20
Amount Reverted	\$ 3,825.00

BUREAU OF MINES AND QUARRIES

As mentioned in the previous biennial report North Carolina has been called upon to produce all the mica possible as well as various other strategic minerals found to exist in this State. There has been a great increase in the demand for mica from North Carolina mines as the majority of the mica produced in the United States is now being produced in a few counties in the western part of the State. Prior to the declaration of war the chief source of supply of mica was imported from India and Madagascar and since this supply has been curtailed due to shipping conditions North Carolina has produced more mica than any other state in the union.

There is a continued effort being made to further increase mica production and the Federal Government has loaned its assistance by providing financial aid and the necessary mining equipment in order to stimulate mining activities.

In addition to the development of mica mining there have been increased activities in other type mines such as copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, olivine, talc, coal and sand and gravel quarrying.

Due to the increased demand for mica a considerable number of small operators have begun prospecting employing from three to ten persons and in many cases no safety precautions are taken in order to prevent accidents. The majority of these new mine operators are not aware of the requirement that we be notified in order that an inspection may be made before operations are begun although the provisions of the State Labor Law require that this Department be so notified.

According to our records there are approximately 250 mining enterprises in the mica field in addition to other mine and quarry operations so it can be readily seen that our two mine inspectors have a big assignment—making inspections pertaining to safety and health of all mine and quarry operations.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NORTH CAROLINA MINES, QUARRIES AND PLANTS
REGULARLY INSPECTED BY DIVISION OF STANDARD AND INSPECTIONS

TABULATED ACCORDING TO TYPES OF INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY	Number of Establish- ments Inspected	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
		Total Em- ployees	White		Colored	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Total all Mines and Quarries.....	585	6,542	4,387	795	1,357	3
Total Mines.....	527	4,186	3,206	786	191	3
Mines.....	485	2,821	2,686	33	102	-----
Mine Plants and Mills.....	42	1,365	520	753	89	3
Total Quarries.....	46	1,997	996	8	993	-----
Quarries.....	42	1,888	900	5	983	-----
Quarry Plants and Mills.....	4	109	96	3	10	-----
Sand and Gravel.....	12	359	185	1	173	-----

ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

TABULATION SHOWS NUMBER AND TYPES OF ORDERS NOTED

INDUSTRY	VIOLATIONS OF LABOR LAWS AND CODES								
	Total Viola- tions	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Toilet	Seat	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Codes
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits.....	927	-----	3	2	38	-----	68	33	783

C. L. Violations shown on C. L. Sheet.

CORRECTIONS REPORTED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

TABULATION SHOWS NUMBER AND TYPES OF CORRECTIONS REPORTED

INDUSTRY	CORRECTIONS OF LABOR LAWS AND CODES								
	Total Correc- tions	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Toilet	Seat	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Codes
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits.....	*1,192	-----	4	2	49	-----	75	44	1,018

C. L. Corrections shown on C. L. Sheet.

*Compliance exceeded number of orders issued due to the number of compliance visits during this biennial period for violations previously reported.

TABLE II
TYPES OF VIOLATIONS AND NUMBER ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING VIOLATIONS DURING BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

Industry	Total Est. with Violations	LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS				SAFETY CODE VIOLATIONS					OTHER			Total
		Hour	Time Records	Child Labor	Sanitation and Toilet	Guards	Exits	Floors	First Aid	Ventilation	Light	Other	Drinking Water	
Mines	324		2	1	21	37	2	108	53	23	4	284	25	560
Mine Plants and Mills	31	1			7	16		8	4	1	2	21	3	63
Quarries	27	1			1	16		13	1			25		57
Quarry Plants and Mills	1					1								2
Sand and Gravel	5				3	3			2			1	2	13
GRAND TOTAL	388	2	2	1	32	73	2	131	60	24	6	332	30	695

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1942 AND 1943

No. Emp.	Reg. Emp.	Payroll Exec. and Office	Payroll Others	Quantity Tons	Value	Kind	No. Mines and Quarries
1,593	1,809	\$ 74,628.04	\$ 866,503.66	98,203.402	\$ 2,043,988.78	Mica and Biotite Schist	250
645	748	33,142.66	350,313.10	123,249.280	2,664,883.98	Felspar	96
1,767	2,745	163,423.04	1,159,148.56	2,129,851.280	2,803,186.23	Granite	30
241	298	44,279.21	260,488.48	2,781,298.450	1,083,256.91	Sand	23
63	77	639.24	35,193.99	10,140.820	78,875.12	Olivine	7
				1,934.550	8,871.92	Quartz	5
61	67	19,071.93	79,951.86	6,338.813	149,853.07	Talc	4
130	162	49,564.24	179,359.53	45,603.433	516,845.33	Copper and Zinc Ore	4
336	336	18,180.65	297,109.76	211,747.000	617,855.50	Kaolin	6
199	204	34,298.54	185,658.31	101,965.750	736,646.17	Pyrophyllite	7
471	498	34,646.40	462,554.87	1,553,602.240	1,732,815.50	Limestone	5
579	693	120,241.65	623,175.31	2,469,353.830	2,487,834.87	Building Stone	9
1,996	2,278	197,568.03	1,040,907.29	2,226,846.550	3,467,515.24	Crushed Stone	33
				1,355.790	2,943.20	Flint	62
684	793	114,267.71	701,343.11	1,536,737.850	1,554,339.51	Miscellaneous:	38
				108,336.00		Marble, Vermiculite, Tungsten Ore, Manganese, Tin-Crome, Nickel-Iron, Cubes, Slate, Age, Line, Asbestos, Soudumene, Gold Ore, Liner, Block, Durax Blocks, Ballast, Gunnet, Shell Rock, Kyanite, Trap Rock, Gold Ore.	
120	129	810.00	28,084.80	7,000.00 feet, 30,810.00 cu. ft., 32,834.00 cu. yds.	94,941.84	Dimension Stock: Granite, Curbing, Stone, Crushed Stone, Age, Lime.	17
8,885	10,837	\$ 904,761.34	\$ 6,278,792.63	13,298,218,605 Tons 108,336.00 Units 7,000.00 feet, 30,810.00 cu. ft., 32,834.00 cu. yds.	18,044,653.17		607

*Flint is carried under miscellaneous in 1942 report.

*Talc, Quartz and Pyrophyllite are carried under miscellaneous in 1943 report.

ACCIDENT REPORTS OF MINE AND QUARRY OPERATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS
1942 AND 1943

	Total	Lost Time Not Compensable	Lost Time Compensable	Fatal	Minor
Mines.....	206	75	98	5	28
Quarries.....	509	243	173	3	90
Sand and Gravel.....	82	39	18	-----	25
Total.....	797	357	289	8	143

CONCILIATION SERVICE DIVISION

FRANK CRANE, *Conciliator*

Herewith is the first Biennial Report of the Conciliation Service since established by the General Assembly in March 1941.

The statistical information given in the following three tables shows the situations (controversies, threatened strikes, strikes) coming to the attention of the Conciliation Service and/or the United States Conciliation Service and industries affected, workers involved in all situations, work stoppages with workers involved and approximate number man-days lost during the fiscal years.

Reciprocal relations of the fullest cooperation and collaboration with the United States Conciliation Service have continued and been integrated towards the minimization of delay and duplication of mediation matters. This arrangement has enabled the expeditious handling of controversies and/or proper channeling of issues of inter-agency nature and interest.

Work stoppages during the period were ordinarily of from one to three days duration and did not directly or primarily delay production going into the war effort. The paramount issue in the majority of the situations and cessations was that of wages and/or piece rates and work loads relating thereto. In several strikes workers seeking wage increases or feeling that voluntary applications were inadequate and/or unnecessarily delayed by employer or War Labor Board dalliance, and at a loss as to procedure, spontaneously stopped work hoping to force action or focus attention on their problem. Several companies were confronted with recurring strikes as worker expression of dissatisfaction with the delay of the War Labor

TABLE 1*
NUMBER STATE SITUATIONS COMING TO ATTENTION NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING BIENNium 1942-1944 BY INDUSTRY AND BY MONTH OF BEGINNING

INDUSTRY	1942-1943												1943-1944											
	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
ALL INDUSTRIES	374	14	11	13	7	11	5	11	9	16	6	20	14	24	25	26	22	19	19	17	24	18	19	15
Building Trades	8											1						1			1			
Chemicals	7														3	1					1	2		
Communications	3																							
Food and Products	11	1	1												1	2	1	1			1	1	1	
Furniture and Lumber	25	1	3			5	1	1	1	1	2	1		3					1	1	1	1	2	
Leather	6																							
Machinery and Foundry	22		2	1					1	1			1	1	1		2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3
Motion Picture	5												2											
Paper	4	1							1				1	1	1		1				1	1		
Personal Service	7																							
Printing	3										1													
Rubber	1						2																	
Stone, Clay, Glass	8	1							1				2	10	14	12	11	5	11	14	12	5	11	9
Textiles	185	9	8	2	3	5	1	5	3	12	2	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Tobacco	15				1							3	1	4	1									
Trade	4																							
Transportation	38			3			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	4	6	1	1	1	2		1
Transportation Equipment	12	2		1		1									2	2	1		2					
Utilities	6	1											1					1					1	1
Miscellaneous	4									1	1													

*Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; United States Conciliation Service; North Carolina Conciliation Service and unpublished data.

Board or Board decisions on controversial issues and wartime wage stabilization policy. The two months during the fiscal year 1943-44 indicating pyramiding of production loss involved a three week work stoppage in a textile plant over a complex work load-wage issue and eighteen work days were lost in a tobacco company over a union-shop issue. Both companies employ between 2,000 and 2,500 employees and these two strikes represented over half of the total man-days lost during the fiscal year.

TABLE II*

NUMBER WORKERS INVOLVED IN STATE SITUATIONS COMING TO ATTENTION NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING BIENNIUM 1942-44 BY MONTH OF BEGINNING AND FISCAL YEAR

MONTH	1942-43		1943-44	
	No.	Workers Involved	No.	Workers Involved
TOTAL.....	132	87,723	242	121,959
July.....	14	3,972	14	3,602
August.....	11	6,735	24	9,660
September.....	13	2,235	25	18,481
October.....	7	25,907	26	21,165
November.....	11	5,488	22	16,952
December.....	5	1,014	19	2,633
January.....	11	6,120	19	9,705
February.....	9	2,579	17	8,159
March.....	9	7,224	24	17,074
April.....	16	9,707	18	5,963
May.....	6	974	19	3,896
June.....	20	15,768	15	4,669

*Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; United States Conciliation Service; North Carolina Conciliation Service and unpublished data.

TABLE III*

STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING BIENNIUM 1942-44
BY MONTH OF BEGINNING AND FISCAL YEAR

MONTH	1942-43			1943-44		
	No.	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	No.	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL.....	48	12,575	59,004	59	16,980	113,347
July.....	9	2,081	8,801	6	2,370	7,364
August.....	2	322	344	8	2,227	6,858
September.....	3	249	1,087	3	244	742
October.....	1	45	90	4	3,953	41,551
November.....	1	350	2,100	2	146	486
December.....			350	2	103	155
January.....	4	1,497	8,082	5	588	1,330
February.....	3	349	381	8	4,768	9,042
March.....	2	125	1,145	5	350	37,751
April.....	3	37	105	6	892	2,157
May.....	9	1,826	16,758	5	960	5,354
June.....	11	5,634	19,761	5	379	577

*Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; United States Conciliation Service; North Carolina Conciliation Service and unpublished data.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS

The Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor is charged with the responsibility of collecting, assorting, systematizing and printing all statistical details relating to all divisions of Labor in North Carolina and particularly concerning the following: The number of persons employed and the sex thereof; the hours of labor and the average wages earned; and the general fluctuation in employment and pay rolls of the industries of the State.

The Division of Statistics consists of the following personnel: One Senior Statistician, two Senior Statistical Clerks, one Key-Punch Operator and one Junior Stenographer. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, through a cooperative agreement, furnishes the Division with one Statistical Clerk to assist in the collection and compilation of pay roll and employment data which are used by both the Federal and the State Departments.

During the biennium the Division has grown from two clerks to its present size. International Business Machine equipment is now being utilized to record on punch cards all employment and pay roll, building, and child labor data. In addition punched cards are used to record data from inspections made by inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections. At the present time all tabulations for the Division are prepared by the Tabulating Section, Statistical Division, Unemployment Compensation Commission. It is hoped that the Department of Labor may soon acquire its own tabulating equipment. Indication of the growth that has taken place in each of the Division's fields of endeavor is given in the following paragraphs.

Child Labor: All permits for employment of minors are reviewed by the Division. Monthly reports are tabulated according to county, age, sex, industry, occupation, evidence of age and last grade completed in school. In addition to the county breakdowns, there are five city areas tabulated in the same manner.

Building Construction: A monthly survey of building construction is made for 63 towns in North Carolina with a population over 2,500. In return for furnishing this information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, the Division is given the franking privilege for collecting these data.

Bulletin: In April, 1944, this Division took over the publication of the monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*. This publication contains reports and tables of the data collected by the Department of Labor, and news of interest to the management and the workers in North Carolina industries.

Employment and Pay Rolls: The North Carolina Consolidated Statute 7310, Sections (d) and (e), gives the Department of Labor the authority to collect the actual employment, pay roll and man-hours from North Carolina firms. This information covers at the present time some 1,800 representative manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The North Carolina Department works in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, in the collection and compilation of these data.

Inspections: Monthly records of number of plants, number of employees, sex and color, and number of minors, made by the inspectors of the State Department are kept and tabulated in the Division.

Listing: During the Biennium the Division has compiled a list of manufacturing firms located in North Carolina. This listing is made both by industry by county and by industry without regard to county. The approximate employment and the address of firm is indicated.

STATISTICAL AIMS

The Division is now engaged in the preparation of estimates of total manufacturing employment in North Carolina and estimates of total manufacturing pay rolls. It is hoped that these figures may soon be released monthly in the Department publication replacing the present method of reporting only those firms included in our sample.

The Division further contemplates the early compilation of data relating to cost of living in North Carolina. Present surveys being made by agencies of the Federal Government are inadequate to reflect the complete picture in North Carolina.

CHILD LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED

The following tables give the number of employment certificates issued to minors 12-17 years of age during the biennial

period, from July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1944. The tabulations are according to sex and age. Minors under 16 years of age may not be employed except during vacation and outside school hours during the school term. The only employment allowed for minors 12 and 13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, periodicals and magazines by boys only. A total of 111,948 certificates were issued to minors 12-17 years of age during the biennial period. Of this number, 72,509 entered full-time employment and 38,542 entered part-time or vacation employment. There were 897 certificates issued for newsboys, 12 and 13 years of age. Table Number I shows the total number of minors tabulated according to kind of certificate issued, age and sex, entering both regular and part-time employment in North Carolina.

TABLE I
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17, INCLUSIVE
ISSUED FROM JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	22,683	12,255	10,428
1943.....	57,405	35,526	21,879
1944.....	31,860	21,238	10,622
Grand Total.....	111,948	69,019	42,929

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE
JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

	Total	First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1942.....	17,968	6,433	3,645	1,677	691	1,743	3,779
1943.....	45,859	18,236	9,763	7,407	3,445	3,555	3,453
1944.....	25,488	8,737	4,642	5,554	2,279	2,685	1,591

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE
JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	4,445	2,132	2,313
1943.....	11,107	5,889	5,218
1944.....	6,184	4,074	2,110

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*
JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

	Total	Boys
1942.....	270	270
1943.....	439	439
1944.....	188	188

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN CERTIFIED FOR EMPLOYMENT

In Table II is found a breakdown under three divisions of the industries employing minors during the biennial: namely, construction, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Nonmanufacturing includes wholesale and retail trade; agriculture, forestry and fishing; transportation, communication and other public utilities; personal, business and recreational services; and other industries. The table shows that of the 89,315 minors 16 and 17 years of age entering industry either for full-time or for part-time employment, 1,334 entered construction work, 56,662 entered manufacturing industries, and 31,319 entered nonmanufacturing industries.

TABLE II
INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE
JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

FIRST REGULAR CERTIFICATES

	Grand Total	1942			1943			1944		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Total.....	51,456	10,078	6,433	3,645	27,999	18,236	9,763	13,379	8,737	4,642
Construction.....	983	72	69	3	446	431	15	465	461	4
Manufacturing.....	37,663	7,227	5,381	1,846	20,914	14,435	6,479	9,522	6,243	3,279
Nonmanufacturing.....	12,810	2,779	983	1,796	6,639	3,370	3,269	3,392	2,033	1,359

REISSUED REGULAR CERTIFICATES

	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total.....	21,053	2,368	10,852	7,833
Construction.....	214	23	83	108
Manufacturing.....	15,086	1,622	7,906	5,558
Nonmanufacturing.....	5,753	723	2,863	2,167

VACATION AND PART-TIME CERTIFICATES

	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total.....	16,806	5,522	7,008	4,276
Construction.....	137	29	72	36
Manufacturing.....	3,913	381	1,745	1,787
Nonmanufacturing.....	12,756	5,112	5,191	2,453

LAST GRADE COMPLETED BY MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

Table III shows the grade completed by minors 16 and 17 years of age, entering full-time employment for the first time. Of the 51,456 receiving first regular employment certificates, 1,993 completed the 12th or higher grade, 19,167 the 9th, 10th or 11th grade, 7,198 the 8th grade, 8,488 the 7th grade and 14,610 the 6th or lower grade.

TABLE III**LAST GRADE COMPLETED BY MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE****FIRST REGULAR****JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944**

	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total.....	51,456	10,078	27,999	13,379
6th or lower.....	14,610	2,694	8,283	3,633
7th.....	8,488	1,747	4,725	2,016
8th.....	7,198	1,364	3,982	1,852
9, 10, 11th.....	19,167	4,062	9,985	5,120
12th or higher.....	1,993	211	1,024	758

**NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN EACH COUNTY IN
NORTH CAROLINA**

Tabulated according to kind of certificate, age and sex, Table IV gives the number of certificates issued in each County in North Carolina. The Superintendents of Public Welfare, who are the authorized certificating officials, have the responsibility of issuing the employment certificates.

TABLE IV
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA

TABULATED BY COUNTIES

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

	Total	16-17 YEARS OF AGE				Vacation and Part-Time		14-15 YEARS OF AGE		12-13 YEARS OF AGE
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
GRAND TOTAL.....	111,948	33,406	18,050	14,638	6,415	7,984	8,822	12,095	9,641	897
Alamance.....	4,605	1,079	848	1,069	572	68	124	388	454	3
Alexander.....	343	131	98	36	8	5	20	29	15	1
Alleghany.....	9	2	3				1	2	1	
Anson.....	280	64	51	14	6	23	32	37	53	
Ashe.....	54	10	7				8	11	9	1
Avery.....	118	25	13	6	2	35	23	4	9	1
Beaufort.....	308	58	18	4	4	45	52	77	46	4
Bertie.....	97	14	6	1	2	5	20	8	41	
Bladen.....	235	97	26	3	2	42	23	28	14	
Brunswick.....	26	5	7	3	3	3	1			
Buncombe.....	3,251	1,024	511	223	96	257	332	540	216	52
Burke.....	2,187	777	475	505	153	17	27	111	117	5
Calamus.....	4,218	1,608	403	747	209	355	320	324	158	54
Caldwell.....	2,731	810	235	863	90	205	144	183	196	5
Canden.....	1								1	
Carteret.....	445	117	92	19	21	57	30	47	62	1
Caswell.....	32	2	5		3	3	4	8	7	
Catawba.....	3,854	940	789	860	370	174	237	237	242	5
Chatham.....	224	103	65	3	7	1	3	8	34	
Cherokee.....	115	54	15	8		18	5	10	3	2
Chowan.....	284	72	23	12	25	16	37	34	65	
Clay.....	5	5								
Cleveland.....	1,341	517	304	129	63	34	86	102	98	8
Columbus.....	407	132	78			22	23	64	88	
Craven.....	912	253	124	77	31	103	97	126	101	
Cumberland.....	2,393	564	330	298	177	147	177	441	181	78
Currituck.....	1		1							
Dare.....	2	1					1			

TABLE IV—Continued
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA

TABULATED BY COUNTIES

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944

Total	16-17 YEARS OF AGE				14-15 YEARS OF AGE				12-13 YEARS OF AGE	
	First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time		14-15 YEARS OF AGE			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Davidson.....	3,867	1,544	707	355	146	249	320	281	257	8
Davie.....	298	157	9	11	4	27	12	23	15	15
Duplin.....	172	55	21			18	32	24	22	
Durham.....	3,586	518	208	366	108	483	502	770	484	147
Edgecombe.....	7,553	77	41	27	21	88	74	108	115	2
Forsyth.....	7,369	1,576	1,102	927	536	715	747	1,015	744	7
Franklin.....	388	115	76	52	24	28	25	40	25	3
Gaston.....	7,090	2,529	1,356	1,284	606	35	100	408	769	3
Gates.....	4	2						1	1	
Graham.....	56	42	24	11	2	10	1	54	58	9
Granville.....	282	60	2			35	29	2		
Greene.....	19	5	7			1	4			
Guilford.....	12,470	3,959	2,496	1,761	939	528	804	1,118	701	164
Halifax.....	1,438	546	299	145	88	30	32	128	170	
Harnett.....	311	92	101	10	7	5	7	49	57	
Haywood.....	513	197	101	8	2	78	53	53	20	1
Henderson.....	456	160	123	5	1	40	67	29	30	1
Hertford.....	59	20	2	3	1	7	6	11	9	
Hoke.....	83	22	19			4	12	11	14	1
Hyde.....	4	1				1		1	1	
Iredell.....	2,712	786	440	585	221	108	115	216	238	3
Jackson.....	34	7	6			2	5	5	6	3
Johnston.....	417	127	116	17	3	40	49	39	26	
Jones.....	15	7				5	1			
Lee.....	495	133	55	23	20	45	90	53	75	1
Lenoir.....	910	193	157	113	80	29	39	147	136	16
Lincoln.....	773	278	155	82	44	33	65	36	76	4
Macon.....	23	10	1			1	1	1	2	3
Madison.....	49	17	4			8	2	13	2	3
Martin.....	151	33	19	4	5	12	25	23	30	10
McDowell.....	1,160	474	207	258	44	18	4	89	56	80
Mecklenburg.....	6,489	983	702	934	354	1,040	997	853	546	80
Mitchell.....	157	61	58		2	8	5	11	11	1

Montgomery	408	189	135	5	1	19	16	21	22	3
Moore	536	200	133	8	7	44	69	29	43	3
Nash	1,282	485	280	95	81	55	95	108	90	3
New Hanover	3,863	1,520	264	494	101	271	289	558	287	79
Northampton	57	39	5	3	3	4	4	1	1	1
Oswlow	265	95	33	12	3	37	4	16	4	1
Orange	284	126	53	5	3	31	13	21	35	5
Pamlico	107	59	16	4	2	14	5	1	6	6
Pasquotank	725	169	108	87	37	63	54	121	84	2
Pender	48	14	16	1	1	4	2	7	4	4
Perquimans	65	12	4	1	1	8	6	16	17	1
Person	680	223	161	40	23	22	60	66	55	5
Pitt	531	86	67	11	19	115	84	95	51	3
Polk	47	14	15	5	1	4	2	1	3	2
Randolph	2,244	584	548	390	320	26	50	177	147	2
Richmond	869	428	195	42	21	22	60	99	65	65
Robeson	979	219	150	178	57	129	88	142	187	1
Rockingham	2,346	975	486	429	190	158	144	165	183	8
Rowan	3,046	857	334	172	76	322	368	352	216	8
Rutherford	1,504	638	263	3	3	61	80	92	114	8
Sampson	155	26	30	3	9	11	33	20	28	1
Scotland	462	114	65	19	9	67	54	79	55	5
Stanly	1,365	437	306	95	69	77	140	112	129	1
Stokes	46	25	13	118	43	5	1	2	131	1
Surry	1,407	566	291	4	4	35	99	124	7	7
Swain	233	121	12	11	3	71	7	11	12	1
Transylvania	286	144	29	4	3	49	8	30	6	6
Tyrrell	24	13	4	1	7	16	17	47	47	7
Union	401	155	84	28	7	50	97	143	101	7
Vance	867	195	139	85	50	286	316	527	247	45
Wake	2,304	365	229	199	90	12	49	19	45	1
Warren	182	33	17	2	4	31	12	16	20	1
Washington	211	111	4	17	1	12	24	16	29	1
Watauga	132	27	19	3	1	169	136	190	68	14
Wayne	1,040	212	143	77	31	89	129	67	148	1
Wilkes	1,044	270	210	59	71	169	149	157	50	25
Wilson	854	145	46	74	19	2	1	1	1	1
Yadkin	18	12	1	1	3	9	6	1	1	1
Yancey	53	24	9	1	3	9	6	1	1	1

**CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN FIVE CITY AREAS
OF NORTH CAROLINA**

In Table V are found the number of certificates, kind, age, sex and industry employing minors 16 and 17 years of age in North Carolina city areas: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro and Winston-Salem. Included also are the number of certificates issued minors 14 and 15 years of age, and newsboys 12 and 13 years of age for these cities.

TABLE V
EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS IN
ASHEVILLE, CHARLOTTE, DURHAM, GREENSBORO AND WINSTON-SALEM
JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944
ASHEVILLE

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,230	1,355	875
1942.....	490	225	265
1943.....	1,056	626	430
1944.....	684	504	180

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	FIRST REGULAR		REISSUED REGULAR		VACATION AND PART-TIME	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1942.....	322	70	89	11	16	39	97
1943.....	709	253	158	54	33	77	134
1944.....	504	177	76	94	21	84	52

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	165	102	63
1943.....	320	215	105
1944.....	168	137	31

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*

	Total	Boys
1942.....	3	3
1943.....	27	27
1944.....	12	12

INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

	Grand Total	FIRST REGULAR					
		1942		1943		1944	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total.....	823	70	89	253	158	177	76
Construction.....	6			1	1	4	
Manufacturing.....	363	13	12	130	63	108	37
Nonmanufacturing.....	454	57	77	122	94	65	39

	Grand Total	REISSUED REGULAR			
		1942	1943	1944	
Total.....	229	27	87	115	
Construction.....	3		2	1	
Manufacturing.....	101	4	35	62	
Nonmanufacturing.....	125	23	50	52	

	Grand Total	VACATION AND PART-TIME		
		1942	1943	1944
Total.....	483	136	211	136
Construction.....	46	1	9	36
Manufacturing.....	437	135	202	100
Nonmanufacturing.....				

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

TABLE V—CONTINUED
CHARLOTTE
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
GRAND TOTAL	6,029	3,626	2,403
1942	1,217	619	598
1943	3,243	1,989	1,254
1944	1,569	1,018	551

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	FIRST REGULAR		REISSUED REGULAR		VACATION AND PART-TIME	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1942	883	165	138	110	29	143	298
1943	2,526	512	330	486	210	539	449
1944	1,198	200	148	262	83	306	199

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942	268	135	133
1943	707	442	265
1944	371	250	121

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*

	Total	Boys
1942	66	66
1943	10	10
1944		

INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

	Grand Total	FIRST REGULAR					
		1942		1943		1944	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total	1,493	165	138	512	330	200	148
Construction	2	1				1	
Manufacturing	891	87	58	370	184	119	73
Nonmanufacturing	600	77	80	142	146	80	75

	REISSUED REGULAR			
	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total	1,180	139	696	345
Construction	3	2	1	
Manufacturing	654	68	418	168
Nonmanufacturing	523	69	277	177

	VACATION AND PART-TIME			
	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total	1,934	441	988	505
Construction	3	1	1	1
Manufacturing	460	37	251	172
Nonmanufacturing	1,471	403	736	332

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

TABLE V—CONTINUED
DURHAM

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,580	2,275	1,305
1942.....	637	345	292
1943.....	1,582	975	607
1944.....	1,361	955	406

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	FIRST REGULAR		REISSUED REGULAR		VACATION AND PART-TIME	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1942.....	373	37	18	28	11	116	163
1943.....	937	236	102	136	52	202	209
1944.....	861	244	88	195	45	164	125

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	231	131	100
1943.....	578	334	244
1944.....	453	305	148

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*

	Total	Boys
1942.....	33	33
1943.....	67	67
1944.....	47	47

INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

	Grand Total	FIRST REGULAR					
		1942		1943		1944	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total.....	725	37	18	236	102	244	88
Construction.....	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Manufacturing.....	315	8	2	107	33	149	16
Nonmanufacturing.....	407	28	16	127	69	95	72

	Grand Total	REISSUED REGULAR			
		1942	1943	1944	
Total.....	467	39	188	240	
Construction.....	1	—	1	—	
Manufacturing.....	198	6	84	108	
Nonmanufacturing.....	268	33	103	132	

	Grand Total	VACATION AND PART-TIME			
		1942	1943	1944	
Total.....	979	279	411	289	
Construction.....	10	6	2	2	
Manufacturing.....	137	5	92	40	
Nonmanufacturing.....	832	268	317	247	

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

TABLE V—CONTINUED

GREENSBORO

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,172	3,576	2,596
1942.....	1,280	679	601
1943.....	3,538	2,100	1,438
1944.....	1,354	797	557

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	FIRST REGULAR		REISSUED REGULAR		VACATION AND PART-TIME	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys
1942.....	1,101	437	305	112	83	53	111
1943.....	2,919	1,079	714	535	312	110	169
1944.....	1,045	410	264	108	95	95	73

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	168	66	102
1943.....	572	302	270
1944.....	291	166	125

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*

	Total	Boys
1942.....	11	11
1943.....	47	47
1944.....	18	18

INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

	Grand Total	FIRST REGULAR					
		1942		1943		1944	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total.....	3,209	437	305	1,079	714	410	264
Construction.....	7	2				5	
Manufacturing.....	2,060	374	131	764	376	277	138
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,142	61	174	315	338	128	126

REISSUED REGULAR

	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total.....	1,245	195	847	203
Construction.....	2		1	1
Manufacturing.....	747	116	528	403
Nonmanufacturing.....	496	79	318	99

VACATION AND PART-TIME

	Grand Total	1942	1943	1944
Total.....	611	164	279	168
Construction.....	1			1
Manufacturing.....	116	12	63	41
Nonmanufacturing.....	494	152	216	126

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

TABLE V—CONTINUED
WINSTON-SALEM

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES FOR MINORS 12-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,769	3,974	2,795
1942.....	1,350	730	620
1943.....	3,364	1,879	1,485
1944.....	2,055	1,365	690

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 16-17 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	FIRST REGULAR		REISSUED REGULAR		VACATION AND PART-TIME	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1942.....	1,087	328	189	108	43	128	291
1943.....	2,546	740	534	441	319	245	267
1944.....	1,495	329	193	376	157	295	145

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR MINORS 14-15 YEARS OF AGE

	Total	Boys	Girls
1942.....	262	165	97
1943.....	812	447	365
1944.....	560	365	195

TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEWSBOYS 12-13 YEARS OF AGE*

	Total	Boys
1942.....	1	1
1943.....	6	6
1944.....		

INDUSTRY EMPLOYING MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE

	Grand Total	FIRST REGULAR					
		1942		1943		1944	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total.....	2,313	328	189	740	534	329	193
Construction.....	2	2					
Manufacturing.....	1,401	193	48	521	283	217	139
Nonmanufacturing.....	910	133	141	219	251	112	54

	Grand Total	REISSUED REGULAR			
		1942	1943	1944	
Total.....	1,444	151	760	533	
Construction.....	3		1	2	
Manufacturing.....	826	67	408	351	
Nonmanufacturing.....	615	84	351	180	

	Grand Total	VACATION AND PART-TIME		
		1942	1943	1944
Total.....	1,371	419	512	440
Construction.....	4	1	1	2
Manufacturing.....	334	19	131	184
Nonmanufacturing.....	1,033	399	380	254

*The only work permitted a boy 12-13 years of age is the sale and distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals. No girls are allowed employment under 14 years of age.

TABLE VI
LAST GRADE COMPLETED BY MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE
FIRST REGULAR

ASHEVILLE, CHARLOTTE, DURHAM, GREENSBORO AND WINSTON-SALEM

	Grand Total	(JULY-DECEMBER) 1942					1943					(JANUARY-JUNE) 1944				
		Asheville	Char- lotte	Durham	Greens- boro	Winston- Salem	Asheville	Char- lotte	Durham	Greens- boro	Winston- Salem	Asheville	Char- lotte	Durham	Greens- boro	Winston- Salem
Total-----	8,011	159	303	55	742	517	411	842	338	1,793	1,274	253	348	332	674	522
6th or lower-----	1,630	20	65	17	143	77	80	173	124	340	358	41	82	106	88	111
7th-----	1,181	13	48	8	124	56	55	109	66	317	148	39	52	47	95	84
8th-----	1,110	19	32	6	133	47	56	122	41	265	176	33	42	50	105	88
9th, 10th, 11th-----	3,504	106	154	18	336	227	176	402	89	854	431	108	139	102	378	156
12th or higher-----	586	1	4	6	6	110	44	36	18	17	161	32	33	27	8	83

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

July 1942-June 1944

From 26 principal cities throughout the State, reports received by the Department of Labor show that a total of \$10,194,-095 was spent on building construction in the past biennial period. This is a decrease of 74.7 per cent from the previous biennium, which reflects the curtailment of building due to the war. The report shows that \$3,223,054 was spent for residential building; \$3,155,743 for non-residential building; and \$3,715,298 for additions, alterations and repairs. 9,642 permits were issued during the biennial period.

The tables which follow give a detailed report of construction in the 26 North Carolina cities having a population over 10,000. In Table I are the figures for the estimated cost of building construction, number of permits issued for private construction, and number of families provided for. Table II gives the type of building construction reported. In Table III is a comparison of building construction work for the July 1940-June 1942 period and the July 1942-June 1944 period.

TABLE I

	PRIVATE+		RESIDENTIAL		Non-Residential Cost	Additions Alterations and Repairs Cost	Total
	Number	Cost	Cost	Number of Families Provided for			
TOTAL	947	\$ 2,477,458	\$ 3,223,054	1,217	\$ 3,155,743	\$ 3,715,298	\$ 10,094,095
Asheville	13	11,275	11,325	13	88,982	188,745	289,052
Bur ington	33	156,300	276,300	99	9,400	1,150	286,850
Char.otte	17	39,825	39,825	17	302,852	371,353	714,030
Concord	5	1,775	1,775	6	9,650	37,586	44,011
Durham	259	865,025	1,121,421	335	44,835	196,596	1,362,852
Elizabeth City	113	391,115	391,115	113	209,795	19,615	620,525
Fayetteville	192	193,996	194,396	194	71,051	180,426	445,873
Gastonia	12	19,200	169,200	72	15,200	51,730	236,130
Goldsboro	181	662,495	876,995	232	213,142	38,505	1,128,642
Greensboro	13	9,429	9,429	13	44,074	235,248	288,751
Greenville	2	3,250	3,250	4	17,100	7,488	27,838
Hickory					6,315	44,370	50,685
High Point	6	2,200	2,200	6	81,922	432,279	516,401
Kinston	16	8,650	8,650	16	59,880	89,890	158,420
Lexington	3	4,400	4,400	3	13,145	46,195	63,740
New Bern	7	13,000	13,000	7	123,680	76,315	212,995
Raleigh	14	2,875	5,125	24	347,751	127,390	480,266
Reidsville					3,780	10,515	14,295
Rocky Mount	5	5,700	5,700	5	102,525	25,205	133,430
Salisbury	4	1,148	1,148	4	78,970	103,409	183,527
Shelby					6,778	22,459	29,237
Statesville	2	1,800	1,800	2	5,500	1,800	9,100
Thomasville					835	12,385	13,220
Wilmington	41	77,000	79,000	42	1,004,148	528,705	1,611,553
Wilson	6	1,900	1,900	6	32,245	33,003	67,148
Winston-Salem	3	5,100	5,100	4	262,188	832,936	1,100,224

+One-Family Dwellings; Totals Included in New Residential Buildings.

TABLE II

TYPE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REPORTED JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944, IN THE
NORTH CAROLINA CITIES, WITH POPULATION OVER 10,000

	No.	Cost
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:		
One-family dwellings.....	893	\$ 2,201,708
Two-family dwellings.....	54	275,750
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores or shops therewith.....	3	2,400
Multi-family (three or more families) dwellings.....	46	638,146
Other nonhousekeeping dwellings.....	2	105,050
Total.....	998	\$ 3,223,054
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:		
Amusement and recreation places.....	16	\$ 118,021
Churches.....	40	130,670
Factories, bakeries, ice plants, laundries, and other workshops.....	81	766,865
Garages, public.....	42	37,282
Garages, private (when separate from dwelling).....	363	60,476
Gasoline and service stations.....	3	1,100
Institutions.....	11	660,901
Office buildings, including banks.....	28	219,817
Public works and utilities.....	17	565,911
Schools.....	3	50,490
Sheds, poultry houses, contractors' temporary offices, etc.....	199	27,597
Stables and barns.....	34	9,686
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	196	439,785
All other nonresidential.....	91	67,142
TOTAL.....	1,124	\$ 3,155,743
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS:		
On Residential Buildings:		
Housekeeping dwellings.....	5,384	\$ 1,521,837
Nonhousekeeping dwellings.....	420	223,090
On nonresidential buildings.....	1,716	1,970,371
TOTAL.....	7,520	\$ 3,715,298

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK IN 21 IDENTICAL CITIES

JULY 1940—JUNE 1942—JULY 1942—JUNE 1944

KIND OF CONSTRUCTION	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS			ESTIMATED COST		
	1940-1942	1942-1944	Percentage Change	1940-1942	1942-1944	Percentage Change
TOTAL.....	16,435	9,642	-41.3	\$43,241,124	\$10,094,095	-74.7
Residential buildings.....	6,561	998	-84.8	24,346,689	3,223,954	-86.8
Non-residential buildings.....	1,926	1,124	-41.6	11,985,582	3,155,743	-73.7
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	7,948	7,520	-5.4	6,908,853	3,715,298	-46.2

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Figures on employment, hours and pay rolls, compiled from a representative sample of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing firms in North Carolina, are listed on the following pages. These figures are based, for the most part, on data published monthly in our bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

In Table I are the estimates of total nonagricultural employment combined for the State of North Carolina, the South Atlantic States, and the United States, by months for the two-year period, July 1942-June 1944.

Table II shows the number of firms reporting, number of employees, average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in the sample for all manufacturing for North Carolina by months.

Tables III through XVIII show the number of firms reporting, number of employees, average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings for these principal manufacturing industries in North Carolina: Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta; Cotton Goods; Cottonseed Oil; Dyeing and Finishing; Fertilizer; Furniture; Full-Fashioned Hosiery; Seamless Hosiery; Flat Knit Goods; Lumber; Paper Box; Printing and Publishing; Pulp Mills; Rayon Goods; Tobacco Products; and Woolen Mills.

Table XIX gives the number of firms reporting, number of employees, average weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in the sample for all non-manufacturing for North Carolina by months.

TABLE I

ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
(To Nearest Thousand)UNITED STATES, SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES AND NORTH CAROLINA
BY MONTHS

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

	ALL INDUSTRY DIVISION			MANUFACTURING		
	United States	South Atlantic States	North Carolina	United States	South Atlantic States	North Carolina
1942:						
July.....	38,760	4,632	721	15,143	1,609	377
August.....	39,386	4,754	751	15,519	1,644	378
September.....	39,653	4,802	755	15,800	1,662	376
October.....	39,900	4,831	760	15,956	1,658	379
November.....	39,952	4,856	761	16,128	1,672	385
December.....	40,475	4,916	755	16,415	1,687	387
1943:						
January.....	39,364	4,804	737	16,423	1,685	390
February.....	39,344	4,798	739	16,599	1,700	392
March.....	39,551	4,835	742	16,747	1,707	394
April.....	39,724	4,836	739	16,774	1,702	393
May.....	39,674	4,801	731	16,753	1,698	389
June.....	39,859	4,774	724	16,908	1,698	387
July.....	39,921	4,739	721	17,059	1,712	386
August.....	39,860	4,733	743	17,182	1,726	384
September.....	39,678	4,735	742	17,136	1,723	379
October.....	39,718	4,724	744	17,194	1,719	382
November.....	39,847	4,736	739	17,238	1,726	384
December.....	40,197	4,778	744	17,080	1,725	382
1944:						
January.....	38,965	4,640	714	16,825	1,701	378
February.....	38,840	4,632	711	16,735	1,692	376
March.....	38,748	4,625	704	16,582	1,673	370
April.....	38,689	4,601	701	16,309	1,644	368
May.....	38,684	4,581	699	16,128	1,629	366
June.....	38,743	4,563	696	16,087	1,622	366

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Atlantic States include: Delaware, Maryland, D. C., Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

*Excludes: Proprietors, self-employed persons, casual workers, domestic servants, Military and Maritime Personnel, Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration Project Workers, and Civilian Conservation Corps Enrollees.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN ALL MANUFACTURING,
NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July	662	122,657	\$ 20.22	39.3	51.4
August	733	149,504	22.08	39.8	55.3
September	729	190,191	24.44	39.6	61.7
October	771	177,903	22.47	40.6	55.3
November	862	211,360	22.89	40.0	57.1
December	724	167,628	22.98	40.2	57.1
1943:					
January	871	216,160	22.92	39.9	57.3
February	936	223,651	23.09	40.2	57.3
March	919	225,442	23.41	40.4	57.9
April	988	232,099	23.56	40.6	57.9
May	980	231,355	23.93	40.9	58.5
June	982	229,288	23.66	40.4	58.5
July	971	226,729	23.82	39.8	59.7
August	1,022	251,354	25.94	40.4	64.0
September	1,017	249,224	26.38	40.4	65.2
October	1,036	258,849	26.63	41.2	64.4
November	1,023	260,969	26.74	41.3	64.6
December	1,035	253,460	26.63	41.3	64.4
1944:					
January	1,079	264,999	26.07	40.0	65.1
February	1,083	261,892	26.81	40.8	65.6
March	1,078	252,684	27.51	41.2	66.7
April	1,100	258,049	27.84	40.1	69.3
May	1,084	251,217	28.20	41.0	68.8
June	1,118	257,718	28.61	41.7	68.7

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished data.

TABLE III

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN BRICK, TILE
AND TERRA COTTA INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July	8	671	\$ 15.89	38.3	41.4
August	10	736	16.22	39.2	41.3
September	9	571	14.69	35.5	41.3
October	9	312	13.05	31.1	41.9
November	8	521	16.98	37.6	45.0
December	8	524	16.45	36.4	45.1
1943:					
January	9	599	17.51	37.2	47.0
February	11	604	17.69	37.5	47.0
March	12	605	19.45	39.9	48.6
April	10	610	19.25	39.6	48.6
May	11	613	19.59	42.0	46.5
June	11	593	19.63	40.5	48.3
July	9	536	17.37	36.0	48.2
August	10	566	18.76	39.2	47.7
September	11	552	20.27	40.3	50.1
October	13	648	20.72	42.2	49.0
November	12	639	20.15	41.0	49.0
December	13	675	18.71	39.1	47.8
1944:					
January	13	635	17.21	37.2	46.1
February	12	581	18.49	37.9	48.7
March	12	592	20.86	41.4	50.3
April	12	600	19.81	38.9	50.8
May	13	581	22.47	42.8	52.5
June	13	600	22.35	42.9	52.1

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished data.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN COTTON GOODS INDUSTRIES,
NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	178	57,743	\$ 19.73	39.5	49.8
August.....	205	69,686	20.87	40.0	52.0
September.....	210	90,838	21.03	38.3	54.8
October.....	228	96,153	21.54	40.6	52.9
November.....	279	116,923	21.89	39.6	55.2
December.....	231	98,585	22.14	39.8	55.6
1943:					
January.....	275	120,159	22.53	40.0	56.3
February.....	284	119,478	22.72	40.5	56.0
March.....	276	120,009	22.85	40.5	56.3
April.....	299	122,574	22.99	40.8	56.3
May.....	292	120,195	23.41	41.3	56.5
June.....	287	119,451	23.04	40.6	56.6
July.....	285	116,988	22.91	39.9	57.2
August.....	294	118,310	22.28	39.5	56.2
September.....	295	117,771	23.01	40.0	57.5
October.....	302	120,606	23.13	40.6	56.8
November.....	299	121,106	23.35	40.8	57.1
December.....	292	119,419	23.57	41.0	57.3
1944:					
January.....	293	116,287	23.06	40.1	57.4
February.....	303	118,045	23.49	40.8	57.5
March.....	301	115,524	24.03	41.0	58.5
April.....	301	114,404	24.71	40.1	61.5
May.....	301	113,097	24.82	40.4	61.5
June.....	308	113,765	26.20	41.8	62.6

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished data.

TABLE V

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN COTTONSEED—OIL
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	7	91	\$ 14.30	39.2	36.4
August.....	10	255	17.05	42.2	40.3
September.....	6	263	19.13	53.3	35.8
October.....	6	315	20.39	53.3	38.2
November.....	7	378	19.44	53.6	36.2
December.....	10	550	19.55	50.7	38.5
1943:					
January.....	8	352	18.92	49.2	38.4
February.....	7	310	19.96	50.1	39.8
March.....	8	364	18.44	45.0	40.9
April.....	9	371	20.67	49.4	41.7
May.....	9	294	20.96	48.4	43.2
June.....	9	206	19.00	43.2	43.9
July.....	11	308	20.95	43.7	47.8
August.....	11	262	21.27	44.1	48.2
September.....	11	530	22.06	50.2	43.9
October.....	11	701	22.26	50.7	43.8
November.....	11	648	22.47	50.1	44.7
December.....	11	593	22.92	50.9	44.9
1944:					
January.....	12	749	20.27	44.6	45.3
February.....	12	721	21.42	46.0	46.5
March.....	12	648	21.08	44.9	46.9
April.....	12	562	21.12	44.1	47.8
May.....	12	450	23.34	45.9	50.9
June.....	12	353	22.97	43.9	52.3

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished data.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN DYEING AND FINISHING
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July	18	4,732	\$ 20.29	38.4	52.8
August	14	3,048	20.38	38.1	53.4
September	15	3,837	20.06	36.1	55.5
October	18	4,705	22.06	39.1	56.3
November	22	6,014	22.99	39.8	57.7
December	17	4,644	23.83	40.6	58.5
1943:					
January	18	4,692	22.83	39.6	57.6
February	15	4,378	23.24	40.7	57.0
March	17	4,445	23.26	40.5	57.0
April	18	4,508	23.60	41.2	57.2
May	18	4,530	24.41	42.0	58.0
June	17	4,451	24.06	41.3	58.2
July	17	4,464	21.87	38.5	56.7
August	17	4,185	23.38	40.5	57.6
September	18	4,290	22.27	38.1	58.3
October	18	4,288	23.97	40.6	58.9
November	17	4,253	24.19	41.1	58.7
December	17	3,965	24.99	42.3	58.9
1944:					
January	19	4,946	24.05	39.5	60.8
February	18	4,791	24.21	40.6	59.5
March	19	4,759	24.71	40.4	61.0
April	19	4,727	24.65	38.8	63.3
May	19	4,656	25.57	40.3	63.5
June	19	4,679	25.96	40.5	64.1

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished data.

TABLE VII

NUMBER FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN FERTILIZER
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	35	619	\$ 16.91	38.4	43.9
August.....	33	730	16.50	36.5	45.2
September.....	35	978	18.16	38.7	46.8
October.....	36	1,281	19.06	40.7	46.8
November.....	38	1,459	18.27	39.2	46.6
December.....	22	912	18.49	36.6	50.4
1943:					
January.....	34	1,633	19.19	39.8	48.1
February.....	38	2,153	20.07	41.3	48.5
March.....	38	2,604	20.06	41.1	48.7
April.....	40	2,540	21.79	43.2	50.3
May.....	38	1,514	19.09	38.4	49.6
June.....	39	1,128	20.25	40.2	50.2
July.....	39	1,037	22.13	41.3	53.5
August.....	43	1,149	22.14	41.6	53.1
September.....	42	1,295	22.65	43.8	51.6
October.....	40	1,391	23.54	44.8	52.4
November.....	39	1,651	22.22	42.4	52.3
December.....	40	1,747	19.69	37.8	52.0
1944:					
January.....	42	1,954	21.24	40.4	52.5
February.....	43	2,149	21.33	40.1	53.1
March.....	42	2,269	23.19	42.3	54.7
April.....	42	2,044	22.25	41.0	54.1
May.....	42	1,563	24.63	44.0	56.0
June.....	43	1,240	23.89	42.1	56.8

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN FURNITURE INDUSTRIES,
NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	49	10,415	\$ 19.95	40.4	49.2
August.....	50	10,895	19.53	38.9	50.1
September.....	48	9,804	20.58	40.4	50.8
October.....	60	12,372	22.06	42.6	51.7
November.....	55	10,583	21.65	41.5	52.1
December.....	41	7,895	22.75	43.1	52.6
1943:					
January.....	69	14,814	20.56	39.7	51.7
February.....	71	15,491	21.03	40.5	51.8
March.....	64	13,513	21.60	41.1	52.5
April.....	73	15,278	21.59	41.1	52.4
May.....	73	15,009	21.35	40.6	52.5
June.....	75	15,069	22.32	41.7	53.5
July.....	73	14,746	21.39	39.9	53.5
August.....	74	14,911	22.67	41.9	54.0
September.....	71	14,250	22.02	40.4	54.5
October.....	76	13,801	22.76	41.1	55.2
November.....	76	14,061	22.88	41.3	55.3
December.....	73	13,614	23.35	41.7	55.9
1944:					
January.....	75	13,686	20.89	37.8	55.2
February.....	77	13,519	22.18	39.8	55.6
March.....	78	13,589	22.66	40.0	56.6
April.....	76	13,097	21.59	38.0	56.7
May.....	73	12,304	23.38	40.3	58.1
June.....	74	12,791	23.05	39.7	58.1

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN FULL-FASHIONED
HOSIERY INDUSTRIES, NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	26	5,584	\$ 24.13	39.0	61.6
August.....	39	8,719	24.37	33.6	72.4
September.....	43	10,313	24.06	37.6	63.9
October.....	42	10,754	25.53	38.9	65.5
November.....	49	12,282	25.47	38.2	66.6
December.....	40	8,880	26.88	39.4	68.1
1943:					
January.....	49	11,109	25.31	37.4	67.6
February.....	57	13,674	26.70	38.1	70.0
March.....	56	13,202	27.56	39.2	70.2
April.....	57	13,170	27.04	37.7	71.5
May.....	57	13,716	27.83	38.2	72.8
June.....	59	13,679	27.05	37.5	72.1
July.....	57	13,481	26.76	36.1	74.1
August.....	61	13,678	27.96	37.7	73.9
September.....	58	13,822	27.65	37.6	73.4
October.....	57	13,938	28.63	38.3	74.7
November.....	59	14,699	29.23	38.7	75.3
December.....	55	12,744	28.91	37.6	76.7
1944:					
January.....	60	14,102	28.66	36.7	77.9
February.....	59	13,870	30.38	38.4	79.1
March.....	58	13,385	29.83	37.8	78.7
April.....	60	13,605	28.51	35.8	79.5
May.....	52	10,434	29.72	37.5	79.3
June.....	62	13,581	30.13	37.6	80.2

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; **North Carolina Labor and Industry** and unpublished data.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	76	10,360	\$ 16.61	33.6	49.4
August.....	91	12,489	18.23	29.6	61.3
September.....	89	12,433	17.78	34.9	50.8
October.....	88	10,680	18.01	35.8	50.3
November.....	93	12,369	18.02	35.8	50.2
December.....	82	10,381	17.61	35.3	49.8
1943:					
January.....	105	15,458	19.26	36.2	53.1
February.....	110	16,617	19.91	37.1	53.6
March.....	112	16,557	20.04	37.1	54.0
April.....	119	17,413	20.05	36.7	54.6
May.....	121	17,240	19.75	36.2	54.5
June.....	118	17,255	19.60	35.8	54.7
July.....	113	15,833	18.58	34.2	54.3
August.....	122	17,737	19.84	35.9	55.1
September.....	122	17,283	19.84	35.6	55.6
October.....	121	17,150	20.53	36.5	55.6
November.....	113	16,711	20.77	37.0	56.0
December.....	125	17,339	20.62	36.7	56.1
1944:					
January.....	123	17,209	19.99	35.4	56.4
February.....	124	16,584	20.40	35.6	57.2
March.....	120	15,874	20.22	35.5	56.8
April.....	124	16,641	19.59	34.2	57.2
May.....	123	16,309	20.78	35.3	58.8
June.....	124	16,552	21.06	35.6	59.1

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN FLAT KNIT GOODS
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	4	4,045	\$ 18.79	38.9	48.2
August.....	4	4,110	19.98	39.4	50.7
September.....	5	4,393	20.78	39.5	52.5
October.....	8	4,740	21.74	40.7	53.3
November.....	8	4,891	20.86	40.0	52.1
December.....	7	3,243	20.74	39.8	51.9
1943:					
January.....	9	5,030	22.46	42.0	53.3
February.....	10	5,271	22.46	42.7	52.5
March.....	10	5,332	21.13	40.4	52.1
April.....	10	5,382	21.28	40.8	52.0
May.....	10	5,447	21.83	41.9	52.1
June.....	9	5,038	21.15	40.9	51.6
July.....	9	5,110	20.67	39.9	51.7
August.....	10	5,360	21.01	41.0	51.2
September.....	10	5,310	21.87	41.6	52.5
October.....	10	5,291	22.48	42.5	52.7
November.....	10	5,346	23.73	41.8	56.6
December.....	10	5,295	22.41	40.2	55.7
1944:					
January.....	10	5,239	21.90	39.4	55.5
February.....	10	5,225	22.61	40.2	56.2
March.....	9	5,009	22.52	39.7	56.6
April.....	10	4,932	22.61	39.3	57.4
May.....	10	4,973	23.25	40.5	57.5
June.....	10	4,920	22.57	39.8	56.7

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; **North Carolina Labor and Industry** and unpublished data.

TABLE XII

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN LUMBER
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	45	4,434	\$ 19.04	42.3	44.9
August.....	51	5,237	18.52	41.6	44.5
September.....	45	4,323	19.30	41.7	46.2
October.....	57	4,862	18.93	40.9	46.2
November.....	50	4,173	20.37	42.7	47.6
December.....	40	3,735	19.88	43.2	45.9
1943:					
January.....	54	4,390	19.24	40.8	47.1
February.....	59	4,961	19.48	41.4	46.9
March.....	59	4,997	20.39	42.7	47.6
April.....	62	5,110	20.89	43.3	48.2
May.....	60	5,042	20.80	42.8	48.5
June.....	58	4,467	20.75	43.0	48.1
July.....	57	3,990	21.34	42.2	50.4
August.....	62	5,241	21.51	43.1	49.8
September.....	57	4,496	21.59	42.3	50.9
October.....	59	4,574	22.73	44.0	51.6
November.....	56	4,646	22.45	42.8	52.3
December.....	58	4,638	22.87	44.3	51.5
1944:					
January.....	61	4,639	22.29	43.1	51.6
February.....	63	4,801	22.22	42.5	52.2
March.....	60	4,558	23.47	44.4	52.7
April.....	64	4,195	23.52	44.0	53.4
May.....	60	4,016	24.84	46.1	53.9
June.....	65	4,264	25.43	46.4	54.8

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PAPER BOX
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	14	462	\$ 17.24	36.1	47.6
August.....	15	558	19.24	38.8	49.5
September.....	15	642	20.46	40.7	50.2
October.....	15	773	20.60	42.2	48.7
November.....	16	1,175	19.33	41.3	46.7
December.....	15	1,208	19.72	41.7	47.2
1943:					
January.....	17	1,123	19.75	41.6	47.4
February.....	18	1,034	19.42	40.3	48.2
March.....	17	957	19.33	39.4	49.0
April.....	16	857	21.74	42.9	50.5
May.....	18	1,062	20.50	40.0	51.2
June.....	18	1,074	20.73	41.2	50.2
July.....	18	1,055	17.57	34.6	50.6
August.....	18	1,127	20.58	40.0	51.3
September.....	18	1,085	21.29	42.3	50.3
October.....	18	1,135	20.74	40.8	50.8
November.....	18	1,206	21.81	41.9	52.0
December.....	18	1,214	22.55	42.8	52.6
1944:					
January.....	17	1,118	21.81	40.7	53.5
February.....	17	1,068	21.94	40.4	54.2
March.....	17	1,015	22.67	40.9	55.4
April.....	17	996	22.57	40.5	55.6
May.....	17	961	23.27	39.7	58.6
June.....	17	1,035	23.32	41.0	56.8

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	22	481	32.15	38.3	83.8
August.....	23	570	30.90	36.1	85.4
September.....	23	591	30.22	35.7	84.6
October.....	23	556	29.94	36.8	81.3
November.....	23	571	31.49	37.4	84.1
December.....	22	492	32.45	39.3	82.5
1943:					
January.....	22	537	32.28	38.6	83.6
February.....	25	668	33.12	37.8	87.4
March.....	24	602	32.53	39.0	83.3
April.....	27	652	32.88	39.6	82.8
May.....	25	553	36.63	43.9	83.4
June.....	25	647	32.95	38.6	85.3
July.....	27	681	33.07	38.6	85.5
August.....	27	686	32.81	38.3	85.4
September.....	26	670	33.84	38.8	87.0
October.....	27	681	33.34	38.2	87.1
November.....	27	691	33.73	38.6	87.2
December.....	27	694	34.57	39.2	88.0
1944:					
January.....	27	685	34.37	39.3	87.2
February.....	27	682	33.79	38.7	87.3
March.....	27	672	34.32	38.6	88.7
April.....	27	674	34.90	38.7	90.2
May.....	26	648	36.19	40.5	89.3
June.....	27	658	36.83	40.8	90.4

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XV

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN PULP MILLS,
NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	5	4,479	\$ 34.83	41.6	83.6
August.....	5	4,434	33.09	40.8	81.0
September.....	5	4,384	34.51	41.6	82.7
October.....	5	4,381	34.39	42.4	86.4
November.....	4	3,508	34.83	42.5	81.8
December.....	5	4,506	34.99	42.9	81.3
1943:					
January.....	4	3,501	34.73	42.9	80.8
February.....	4	3,420	35.51	43.9	80.8
March.....	4	3,388	36.27	44.4	81.5
April.....	4	3,344	36.81	43.0	85.4
May.....	4	3,369	36.50	43.5	83.8
June.....	4	3,385	36.32	43.1	84.2
July.....	3	2,308	42.17	45.1	93.4
August.....	4	3,266	39.28	44.6	87.9
September.....	4	3,154	39.09	43.3	90.2
October.....	4	3,150	37.99	42.5	89.3
November.....	4	3,118	37.50	42.0	89.2
December.....	4	3,089	36.77	42.5	86.3
1944:					
January.....	5	3,961	37.66	43.8	85.8
February.....	5	3,960	37.27	43.0	86.5
March.....	5	3,930	38.70	44.9	86.1
April.....	5	4,028	37.70	43.8	86.0
May.....	5	4,064	39.04	44.9	86.9
June.....	5	4,132	38.49	45.2	85.1

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN RAYON GOODS
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Week
1942:					
July.....	13	4,426	\$ 22.10	43.0	51.3
August.....	14	3,857	23.49	45.3	51.7
September.....	20	6,260	23.86	43.5	54.7
October.....	16	4,555	24.01	44.6	53.8
November.....	19	5,628	25.00	44.6	56.0
December.....	15	2,794	24.31	42.0	57.8
1943:					
January.....	20	7,276	25.33	43.1	58.7
February.....	18	6,260	24.55	41.8	58.6
March.....	20	6,986	25.24	42.3	59.5
April.....	21	7,765	25.80	42.9	60.1
May.....	22	8,317	25.79	43.0	59.9
June.....	21	8,048	25.57	42.0	60.8
July.....	19	7,361	25.16	42.1	59.7
August.....	21	8,188	25.20	42.1	59.8
September.....	21	8,118	25.36	41.9	60.3
October.....	22	8,324	25.72	42.7	60.1
November.....	22	8,342	24.97	41.6	60.0
December.....	21	7,697	25.94	42.7	60.6
1944:					
January.....	22	8,205	25.55	41.9	60.9
February.....	20	6,283	25.97	42.0	61.7
March.....	19	6,024	25.89	41.9	61.7
April.....	22	7,825	25.38	40.0	63.4
May.....	21	7,152	27.28	42.2	64.6
June.....	21	7,381	27.52	42.9	64.2

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July.....	8	10,225	\$ 29.88	40.0	74.5
August.....	8	10,586	30.34	41.2	73.6
September.....	8	10,559	28.66	39.5	72.4
October.....	6	7,882	28.04	40.4	69.4
November.....	8	11,023	30.01	41.3	72.5
December.....	6	7,999	30.55	43.0	70.9
1943:					
January.....	8	11,055	28.52	40.2	70.8
February.....	8	11,042	26.22	37.7	69.5
March.....	8	11,093	26.41	38.0	69.4
April.....	7	9,784	27.27	39.3	69.3
May.....	8	11,405	27.85	39.7	70.0
June.....	8	11,499	28.61	40.3	70.9
July.....	8	11,725	31.35	44.1	71.0
August.....	8	11,978	31.05	43.0	72.1
September.....	8	12,286	31.17	42.7	72.9
October.....	8	12,569	30.90	42.4	72.7
November.....	8	12,756	29.63	41.5	71.3
December.....	8	12,706	28.51	40.1	71.0
1944:					
January.....	8	12,712	28.23	39.2	71.8
February.....	8	12,484	28.11	39.2	71.6
March.....	8	10,658	27.56	38.6	71.3
April.....	8	12,442	28.56	38.2	74.6
May.....	8	12,952	29.04	40.2	72.2
June.....	8	13,460	28.50	39.3	72.6

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; **North Carolina Labor and Industry** and unpublished data.

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN WOOLEN MILLS
NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July	4	3,466	\$ 24.70	42.0	58.7
August	4	3,526	24.55	41.3	59.3
September	4	3,587	24.28	41.0	59.1
October	4	3,431	25.42	42.9	59.2
November	4	3,485	25.74	42.5	60.5
December	4	3,562	25.90	43.0	60.2
1943:					
January	3	1,511	26.11	40.3	64.6
February	5	3,562	24.82	40.9	60.6
March	5	3,642	25.24	41.4	60.8
April	6	3,935	25.14	41.4	60.7
May	7	4,329	25.78	41.9	61.4
June	7	4,366	27.87	43.9	63.3
July	6	4,246	25.66	40.5	63.3
August	5	3,828	25.83	41.1	62.8
September	6	3,815	25.65	41.0	62.4
October	6	3,877	27.49	42.9	64.0
November	6	3,957	27.12	42.3	64.0
December	6	3,945	27.68	42.9	64.3
1944:					
January	7	4,262	26.37	41.4	63.5
February	7	4,130	26.40	41.3	63.8
March	7	4,145	26.73	41.1	65.0
April	6	4,034	25.40	38.7	65.5
May	8	4,062	27.97	41.9	66.7
June	8	4,133	28.33	42.4	66.8

*Data based on reports from a representative sample of manufacturing firms.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and unpublished data.

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS,
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NONMANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

JULY 1, 1942—JUNE 30, 1944*

YEAR AND MONTH	Firms	Employees	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
1942:					
July	492	8,799	\$ 17.25	38.4	44.8
August	485	8,895	16.29	39.3	41.3
September	349	6,243	19.03	41.8	45.4
October	312	6,514	18.28	41.0	44.5
November	393	8,209	15.68	37.2	42.1
December	374	8,779	14.30	35.7	40.0
1943:					
January	371	8,061	19.55	42.4	46.0
February	402	9,034	20.52	42.4	48.3
March	440	9,007	20.81	42.0	49.5
April	462	9,194	20.75	42.1	49.2
May	466	10,005	20.94	43.0	48.6
June	452	10,302	20.58	43.7	47.0
July	472	10,689	21.28	43.6	48.7
August	535	11,642	21.59	43.8	49.2
September	650	13,346	19.30	40.4	47.7
October	695	15,008	19.18	39.7	48.2
November	673	15,329	19.37	39.3	49.2
December	720	17,454	18.44	39.1	47.1
1944:					
January	723	14,669	20.22	40.4	50.0
February	721	14,689	20.53	39.9	51.3
March	704	14,210	20.65	40.7	50.7
April	715	14,731	20.49	39.8	51.4
May	730	14,638	21.02	40.2	52.3
June	735	14,676	21.70	41.7	52.0

*Data based upon reports from a representative sample of nonmanufacturing firms.

Nonmanufacturing includes: Retail, Wholesale, Laundries-dyeing-cleaning, mines and quarries, public utilities hotels and others.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; **North Carolina Labor and Industry** and unpublished data.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The North Carolina Voluntary Apprenticeship Act, Chapter 229, P. L. 1939, created the Division of Apprenticeship.

The North Carolina Apprenticeship Law is designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry; to provide reasonably continuous employment; to guarantee a living wage and provide thorough on the job training in all phases of the several skilled trades, supplemented with related technical training.

The first consideration of the apprenticeship program is the welfare of the apprentice. It is a known fact that interests of the employers, employees and the public will be best served when the interest of the apprentice is constantly in the forefront.

THE NORTH CAROLINA APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The State Apprenticeship Council is composed of three members representing employers, three members representing employees, who are appointed by the Commissioner of Labor, and the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education. The Council members are Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman, George W. Coggin, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice Chairman, and

Employer Representatives

L. P. Kennedy, General Supt.
Norfolk Southern Railroad
Raleigh, N. C.

A. J. Fox
General Contractor
Raleigh, N. C.

Robt. M. Kermon, Executive Secy.
N. C. Association of Plumbing and
Heating Contractors
Raleigh, N. C.

Employee Representatives

H. L. Kiser, 1st Vice President
State Federation of Labor
201 Interurban Avenue
Charlotte, N. C.

Cy Chisholm, District Vice Pres.
State Federation of Labor
222½ N. Main Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Harry G. Waynick, Secretary
Central Labor Council
1029 South Aycock Street
Greensboro, N. C.

C. L. Beddingfield, Secretary and Director of Apprenticeship

ACTIVITIES

During the biennial July 1, 1942 through June 30, 1944 organized training programs were started in 87 industrial plants having war contracts, or sub-contracts. These plants employed more than 120,000 people. Of this number 12,000 employees were given one or more short-time training courses, and a large number were given on the job training courses that enabled management to up-grade a sufficient number of employees to fill the gaps caused by induction of key employees into the armed forces.

The short time training is far short of the major objective of the State Apprenticeship program. However, the complete exhaustion of the supply of labor within the apprenticeable age group made it necessary to develop such training as would meet the demands of industry in their efforts to produce the materials demanded by the armed forces.

Knowing these conditions and needs the State Apprenticeship Council instructed the Director of Apprenticeship Training to devote all his efforts in meeting the emergency needs of industry in the most productive way possible. The results stated above are the results of these efforts.

The picture is beginning to change at present. With the gradual let-up in the demands from the armed forces and gradual curtailment of Government contracts, the inquiries are now for help in organizing long-time apprenticeship training. These demands will increase in number and scope as more of the young men are discharged from the army. With the rehabilitation training program set up for servicemen having occupational disabilities, it appears now that apprenticeship programs will be necessary in all the plants of the State that deal with the skilled trades. This means intensified and multiplied activities in this division, as every energy must and will be utilized to assist in every way possible any of the training programs organized for the benefit of the returning veterans.

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, *Chief*

Father Time has rolled in another biennium and the Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf respectfully submits his sixth report covering the period from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944. For information which may not be found herein we refer you to our previous reports.

Created as a division in the North Carolina Department of Labor under Section 7312(j) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina by an Act of the General Assembly in 1923, this Bureau serves as a clearing house for labor and other problems of the deaf citizens in this State. From this set-up a vitally functioning society of self-sustaining citizens has been made out of a group which might otherwise have become wards of the court. This division has only two full-time employees, the Chief and his secretary. The law specifies the duties of this Bureau but the everchanging conditions of the world have greatly increased our responsibilities. However, educating and getting the employing public interested in deaf workers, matching men and jobs and making placements profitable to deaf job seekers continue to be our chief problems. We are glad to report that we have successfully gone a long way and labor conditions in our State are the best in the history of this Bureau.

The present World War has given the deaf employment in many lines of work in which they had been refused, and to the surprise of employers, their accomplishments have been an invaluable asset to the war program. The shortage of manpower has drawn heavily on our applicants and many times we have not been able to furnish the desired workers as we did not have them and none could be found.

Time was when the few types of work open to the deaf could be counted on the fingers, but the situation is different today. Statistics and information secured by this Bureau in this State and from others show that the deaf have employment and are performing efficient work in 126 different lines of work. Reports show that there are over 11,000 deaf persons employed in defense plants in the United States. The best information secured by this Bureau shows 103 deaf persons working on war production in our State and 19 from North Carolina are in defense plants in other states. They are working as carpenters,

building barracks and ships; working as brick and concrete masons, building air bases, etc.; working in war plants at the production of munitions; working in aircraft plants and are also filling a variety of skilled and semi-skilled clerical positions with distinction. This has enabled these workers to invest heavily in war bonds and stamps.

As evidence of the manner in which deaf people are taking advantage of the opportunities now open to them, permit the Chief to cite four cases from North Carolina. This Bureau having made the necessary arrangements, Miss Nonie Watson began six months' training in general office work at the Raleigh School of Commerce. She made good grades on six subjects after which she stood and successfully passed the Civil Service examination. With our aid and a Civil Service representative Miss Watson was sent to Arlington, Virginia, for employment as a business machine operator and was assigned to work with the War Department, Army Service Forces. She was placed in a "specially restricted" division and was the first deaf girl to be placed in this line of work. We had another client, Miss Mary Stevens, who had some training as typist while in School at Morganton. This Bureau arranged for her to take four months' training in Raleigh. She completed her training and took the required Civil Service test, making an eligible grade. This Bureau in cooperation with a Civil Service representative, placed her as a numerical card punch operator in the Procurement Division of the Federal Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. This client was the first deaf girl to be employed by the Treasury Department. After graduating from the School for the Deaf where she had training in typing, Miss Nell Walker with our assistance was able to secure employment as typist at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She is the first and only deaf girl to be employed by the Navy Yard and is one of the 55,000 employees working there. This Bureau made arrangements for Miss Violet Yerton to take training as typist-clerk in the Charlotte Memorial Hospital in Charlotte. She developed into a good worker and later we placed her with the Gibson Plant, Cannon Mills No. 6 in Concord. This client is efficiently operating an electric billing typewriter.

A table in this report shows that in the past two years we have placed 77 deaf men and women in gainful employment. With follow-up visits the Chief has been able to make some

important adjustments which eventually were of benefit to our clients in making more progress. These visits have also been of invaluable aid to both employers and employees in the way of creating good-will and mutual understanding. Our table also shows the number placed in various trades during the past two years. The number may appear small but to place one deaf person is a big and difficult task. The obstacles are many and varied. This Bureau has to remove them before placements can be made.

In the past two years this Bureau has been affiliated with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and as a result financial aid for training 19 of our clients was secured. The trainees today have good jobs. Ten of these girls were placed in the Charlotte Memorial Hospital—two as typists in the general office, two in the central medical supply room and six in the dietary department. After this training two of the clients in the dietary department were placed with the Casualty Hospital in Washington, D. C., at good wages, and one was sent to Detroit to work with her sister in a large hospital there. In cases where employers were skeptical, financial aid on a fifty-fifty basis was also secured for from three to six months as an inducement to employers to hire deaf workers. Also through this affiliation we were able to assist some of our hard-of-hearing clients to get hearings aids which they are now wearing with good results. Our association with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation was pleasant and profitable, but on account of a change in Federal regulations our affiliation had been cut off at the end of the past fiscal year. However, we are happy to be able to carry on with financial aid from our State.

This Bureau has had fine cooperation from the North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morganton. When it comes to employment the School refers all of its boys and girls to us and very often assists us in placing the clients. We can not express too highly our appreciation for the confidence placed in us and the opportunities to serve. While on trips in the western section the Chief has made many visits to the School and these visits have been very beneficial to all concerned. For example, at the close of the School in May this year, twelve boys and girls finished their courses there and this Bureau had jobs waiting for all of them. They are now at work, having stepped right out of the school room into the industrial work without loss of time and effort. The visits to the School have enabled the Chief

to meet and study the boys and girls, and consequently, the Chief knew his clients and was able to match them on jobs.

In his contacts with employers the Chief was shown every courtesy and given every assistance possible for which he feels very grateful as it has made it possible for him to do his work well.

Much has been accomplished by this Bureau but there is much more ahead to be done, especially the post-war problems. In view of this we look forward earnestly and hopefully that the 1945 General Assembly will make ample appropriation so we can continue to carry on efficiently.

As usual, the Chief desires to express to the Commissioner, the personnel of the Department of Labor, and all the other State agencies his deep appreciation for the fine and beneficial cooperation in every respect.

<i>Industry and Occupation</i>	<i>Regis- trants*</i>	<i>Place- ments</i>	<i>Cancella- tions**</i>	<i>Active Balance</i>
Agriculture				
Farm laborers	3		2	1
Clerical				
Bookkeepers	2	2		0
Clerical and filing clerks	1			1
Elec. billing machine operator	1	1		0
Numerical card punch operator	1	1		0
Typists	9	4	1	4
Clothing and Textile				
Electric machine operators	11	9	2	0
Handsewing trades	2	1		1
Weavers	3	2	1	0
Helpers	2	1	1	0
Cone winders	1	1		0
Thread winders	1	1		0
Domestic and Personal Service				
Housekeepers	3	3		0
Restaurants				
Waitresses	4	4		0
Tobacco Factories				
Packers	1	1		0
Hosiery				
Inspectors	1	1		0
Loopers	11	7	3	1
Packers	1	1		0
Seamers	1			1
Paper Manufacture				
Paper box and bag workers	1	1		0
Printing Trades				
Linotype operators	11	7		4
Printers and pressmen	1	1		0
Feeders and binders	3	3		0
Salesmen	1	1		0

<i>Industry and Occupation</i>	<i>Regis- trants*</i>	<i>Place- ments</i>	<i>Cancellations**</i>	<i>Active Balance</i>
Furniture and Woodwork				
Craters	2	2		0
Sander machine operators	1	1		0
Professional and Technical				
Supervisors	2	2		0
Sewing room				
Seamstresses and fitters	1	1		0
Laundries				
Helpers	1	1		0
Mangle machine operators	1	1		0
Washing machine operators	1	1		0
Dry Cleaning				
Overweavers	3	1	1	1
Pressers	2	1	1	0
Baking				
Bakers' helpers	2	2		0
Dairying and Creameries				
Handmilkers	1		1	0
Elec. bottle machine operator	1	1		0
Poultry				
Poultrymen	2		2	0
Hospital				
Dietician's assistants	6	6		0
Central supply clerks	2	2		0
Minerals and allied products				
Mica sorter	1	1		0
Munitions plant				
Assembler	1	1		0
Totals	106	77	15	14

*Includes those carried over from last biennium.

**Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944 shows the following:

	<i>Registrations</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Cancellations</i>	<i>Active Balance</i>
Men	35	24	5	6
Women	71	53	10	8
Total	106	77	15	14

Firm Visits	338
Field Interviews	598
Official trips made by Chief	47
Miles traveled by Chief	17,589

VETERANS' SERVICE DIVISION

FRANK M. SASSER, *State Service Officer*

When our last Biennial Report was submitted World War II was about seven months old. At this writing World War II is nearly three years old. The work of the Veterans' Service Division has been tremendously affected by this fact.

The General Assembly of 1943 authorized the Governor and Council of State to increase the staff of the Veterans' Service Division at such time and in such degree as appeared necessary on account of the increase in the number of veterans returning from the present conflict. In March 1944 the Commissioner of Labor in company with a Committee of the American Legion appointed by the North Carolina Department of the Legion at its regular meeting in January in High Point called on Governor Broughton and presented a program for the increase of the staff and facilities of the Division. After due consideration the Division was authorized to establish five offices strategically located in cities of the State in addition to the one then being operated in Fayetteville. As this report is being prepared offices in the cities of Asheville and Greenville are actually in operation and it is contemplated that by the middle of September the offices in Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh will be in operation. These branch offices are staffed with a service officer and a secretary.

The functions of the branch offices are to carry information to veterans and their dependents more quickly than could be done under the old system of working out of the central office. Further the program makes available points to which the veterans may apply for assistance thereby saving time and trouble incident to long distances of travel and delay in correspondence. The employees of these branch offices have been trained in the central office of the Division in Fayetteville where they have been able to meet appropriate officials of the Veterans' Administration and see the operation of the central office of the Division and to learn the routine necessary in preparing and presenting claims to the Rating Board of the Veterans' Administration. They have also been able to learn something of the regulations and procedure of the Administration governing other matters pertaining to benefits to which returned veterans are entitled by reason of their war service.

The service officer in charge of a branch office is responsible for the activities of the Division in a specified number of counties in his area. He contacts as nearly in a routine way as possible the veterans and their dependents in each county in his area and it is hoped that when the program is fully developed that points in each county may be established to which veterans may apply for such assistance as they may need. The secretary of each office will keep the office open at all times and be prepared to make appointments and render minor services to veterans and their dependents such as filling out forms and assisting in negotiating for hospitalization.

We are indebted to service officers of the American Legion throughout the State and to other people for their fine cooperation in helping us develop this program.

The staff of the central office of the Division located in Fayetteville in the Veterans' Hospital consists of a State Service Officer, two assistant State Service Officers and two stenographic workers. These people are trained in the technique of preparing and presenting claims of veterans of all wars to the Rating Board. Material from all over the State is sent to the central office of the Division through our branch offices and through other interested people upon receipt of which the service officers in Fayetteville arrange all the items necessary for presentation to the Administration for appropriate consideration. Below is a statistical report of the activities of this Division for the past two years:

Letters written	9,166	
Folders reviewed	6,551	
Examinations secured	766	
Hospitalizations	491	
Personal interviews	7,158	
Appearances before Rating Board	4,534	
New cases	4,269	
Old cases	10,915	
Total cases	15,184	
Pensions secured	691	
Compensations secured	374	
Increased benefits		\$ 946,810.32
Back benefits		\$ 143,027.99
Insurance benefits		\$ 264,861.48
Total benefits		\$1,354,699.79

The outstanding difference in the above report and that submitted two years ago is the very significant increase in monetary benefits of all types received by North Carolina veterans through the efforts of this office. The last Biennial Report shows that this office was able to secure, for example, the comparatively

small amount of about \$10,000.00 in insurance benefits to dependents of deceased veterans. The above report discloses that this office was able to secure for dependents of veterans who have sacrificed their lives in the present war the sum of \$264,861.00. Obviously this Division will have more and more insurance claims to handle as long as the war lasts as the handling of insurance claims is becoming one of the principal functions of the Division. "Increased compensation" in the form of monthly benefits to veterans and their dependents increased from \$250,000.00 to \$463,000.00, while "back benefits" increased from \$68,000.00 to \$143,000.00. The total benefits received during the past two years by North Carolina veterans and their dependents as a result of the activities of the Division amounted to \$1,354,699.79.

In addition to the benefits secured from the Federal Government for North Carolina veterans and their dependents the Veterans' Service Division was able to secure for thirty-five children of World War veterans, who met the qualifications of North Carolina Law, entrance into State operated institutions of higher learning. In 1937 the General Assembly enacted legislation which provided a college education for children of World War veterans who died on the battlefield or as a result of disease or injury incurred in war service. No limitation was placed by this Act as to the number of children who might receive these benefits. An amendment to the Act subsequently enacted made available these same benefits to five children of World War veterans each school year whose fathers had service connected disabilities which were considered by the Veterans' Administration to be disabling to the extent of 30% or more.

The selection of these five children under the law is made each year in July by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and he makes his selection from among the applications which he has received during the year. The Veterans' Service Division has for several years served as a clearing house for these applications and the Division has worked very closely with the Superintendent of Public Instruction in assisting the children of veterans to prepare their applications and secure the necessary documentary evidence of their entitlement to educational benefits under North Carolina Law. It should be pointed out that the State Law requires proof of financial need in order for the applicant for educational benefits to be entitled to all of these benefits.

In April 1944 a service officers' school was conducted in the Veterans' Hospital at Fayetteville and all members of the staff of this Division acted as instructors and assisted in preparing the program which was held under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Committee of the American Legion Department of North Carolina. Approximately one hundred volunteer service officers of the Legion and other service organizations attended this school, most of whom paid their own expenses. The conferees evidenced great interest in the program. These schools have been operated for several years past for the purpose of informing the people with whom we have dealt throughout the State of various changes in the laws affecting veterans and their dependents and the regulations and procedure of the Veterans' Administration governing monetary benefits, hospitalization and other items to which veterans may be entitled.

The Service Officer and the Assistant Service Officers have traveled throughout the State during the past two years attending meetings of veterans' organizations, interviewing veterans and their dependents, assisting veterans in preparing claims for monetary benefits and applications for hospitalization and assisting widows and children in preparing their claims for benefits. The State Service Officer attended the annual rehabilitation conferences for all State Service Officers held in Washington, D. C., in February 1943 and February 1944. The State Service Officer, as an official delegate to the National Convention of the American Legion, held in September 1943 in Omaha, Nebraska, served on the committee which considered resolutions dealing with rehabilitation matters.

The most important piece of legislation affecting veterans and their dependents that has been passed in many years was enacted by Congress in 1944. The bill is usually referred to as the "G. I. Bill of Rights," but more specifically is labeled "Public No. 346." This bill extends to returned service people a number of benefits which have not heretofore been available to veterans. The bill does not change the monthly compensation system to any great degree, but deals with such items as educational benefits and loans to veterans for homes and the establishment of small businesses. The Veterans' Service Division already has had an increase in applications for service as a result of this new legislation. Regulations controlling the administration of the bill have not been completely promulgated at this time but

the Veterans' Service Division is keeping in close touch with the Veterans' Administration and expects to be able to give intelligent information to North Carolina returned service people concerning the law and also expects to be able to render useful service to applicants for these benefits.

Although the Veterans' Service Division naturally attempts to answer any questions which arise in connection with the problems of veterans it is desired to point out that this Division interprets its primary responsibility to include problems of veterans in their negotiations with the Veterans' Administration, and the Division works in close contact at all times with the Veterans' Administration both in its Regional Office in Fayetteville and the Central Office in Washington, D. C.



